

IDEAS.

Let us learn to be content with what we have. Let us get rid of our false estimates, set up all the higher ideals: a quiet home, vines of our own planting, a few books full of inspiration of a genius, a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love in return, a hundred innocent pleasures that bring no pain or remorse, a devotion to the right that will never swerve, a simple religion empty of all bigotry, full of trust and hope and love, and to such a philosophy this world will give up all the empty joy it has.—David Swing.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is reported that a considerable number of the troops now in the Philippines have been ordered to be in readiness for active service, and the wise ones say that this service is expected to be against China. The attitude of the Chinese people in many sections of the country is in no way less hostile than it was in the past. Another misadventure has been borned out and reborn, and there seems little anxiety on the part of local officials to protect Americans at least. A measure of this feeling is due to the rigor and brutality of our enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion act, but another increment is the tipheadness that the victory of Japan over Russia has induced in all Asiatics. If the Chinese want a lesson in international law, they are coming to the right source to get one by provoking a fight with Uncle Sam.

The Revenue Bill, which was recently introduced into the Assembly and which has taken two years in preparation, seems doomed to defeat. Its chief features may be summed up as follows: The article taxing old land grants; the article taxing foreign and domestic trading corporations one twentieth of one per cent on capital for doing business in the state; the article changing the entire plan of collecting state and county revenue through the sheriffs of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the article taxing money received by inheritance. It is understood that the section as to sheriff's offices has already been abandoned, and there is serious and persistent opposition to nearly all the other sections.

Senator Patterson, of Colorado, caused a sensation in the Senate last Friday by introducing a resolution relative to the rights of Senators in voting on treaties. The Democratic caucus of the Senate last week passed a vote that was a virtual threat to read any Senator out of the party if he should vote for the ratification of the Dominican treaty. Mr. Patterson's resolution called attention to this action and declared that it was a plain violation of the spirit and intent of the Constitution; that each Senator is entitled to one vote, and any attempt to coerce him is an invasion of the rights of a state; that any Senator who permits himself to be so coerced weakens and degrades his state; that for any Senator to vote otherwise than his sense of duty dictates degrades his high office and assails the dignity and standing of the Senate. Naturally Senator Tillman objected to the resolution.

There may be objections to the Dominican treaty and probably is, but unless the United States is prepared to give up the Monroe Doctrine, once a Democratic ideal, or to fight to protect every beggarly South American state in its career of self efficiency and bankruptcy, something must be done to insure the world that our policy in regard to the so-called independent republics of the Western Hemisphere is not one of "heads we win and tails you lose." The opposition of a majority of the Republican "Insurgents" is only a mere fight against the President, and the opposition of the Democrats, with a few honorable exceptions, is simply an opposition arising from a desire to hamper the Republican party and so discredit it with the people.

The "standpatters" in the present Congress will receive a jolt from the people if they let the commercial agreement between this country and Germany come to an end without doing anything to conserve our great trade with that country. Germany has just been reforming her tariff laws and on March 1 her new laws will go into effect and, unless something is done in the meantime, her markets will be closed to trade with us. A tariff bill of some sort must be passed or a commercial treaty negotiated by the party in power or there will be trouble for those who stand in the way. There is a strong movement within the party for tariff reform and many state conventions have memorialized Congress for such action.

At the meeting of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis it was decided that all members of the order should go out on a strike on April 1. The strike was ordered because of the refusal of the operators to grant an increase of pay and some other demands. The feeling was so high that Patrick Dolan, the President of District No. 5, which is the district around Pittsburgh, was asked to resign by the delegates of that district for voting against the strike. He justified himself by saying that, on looking the field over and the present condition, he thought the miners would be doing well if they could keep the present wage scale. Unless some agency intervenes 550,000 men will on the first of April next go out and so practically paralyze the whole industry of the United States. And this is a government, "Of the people, by the people, for the people."

Much interest is manifested in the approaching contest in the Senate over the statehood question. Senator Beveridge, who has charge of the bill, is hopeful of securing an early vote but many others are not inclined to agree with him. The supporters of the bill are very strenuous in its advocacy, but its opponents are just as determined. The critical point is thought to be the Foraker amendment, giving the people of Arizona the privilege of voting on the question of admission. It is said that the Democrats as a whole and many of the Republicans are in favor of the amendment.

The Railroad Rate Bill is being debated in the House of Representatives. Under the order it has the right of way until disposed of. A great desire to make speeches on this bill has been developed.

January 31, the Receivers and Shippers Association of Cincinnati, at their annual meeting, unanimously adopted by a rising vote, the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Receivers and Shippers Association of Cincinnati, at its annual meeting and dinner, sends greetings to President Theodore Roosevelt, and pledge our tireless support to him in his determination that the people shall be protected by amendments to the Interstate Commerce law that will empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to substitute a reasonable rate for one found, on investigation, to be unreasonable.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The council of the Powers in regard to Moroccan affairs is still in session. The minor points at issue have all been settled, but there is still dispute as to the policing of the country, Germany not being willing that this duty should devolve upon France and Spain. The plan proposed by the Moors for the Moroccan tariff was not accepted, as it made the increase in duties so great as to positively prohibit trade. It looks as though a rise of the tariff to 12 1/2 per cent ad valorem would be accepted instead of the 10 per cent now levied. Export taxes will be removed or modified and the rule done away with that now makes Tangier the only place from which cattle can be exported.

Lady Strathcona and Mount Royal, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, has donated \$52,500 to Queen Alexandra's fund for the assistance of the unemployed. In accordance with a stipulation of the donor, \$17,500 of the amount will be expended in providing for the emigration to Canada of deserving men and their families.

There is a prospect that ecclesiastical reform will go hand in hand with political in Russia, thanks to the insight of the Czar. He recently instructed Metropolitan Antoninus, President of Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek Church council, to call an extraordinary council, a body which has not sat, it is said, since 1654. This body, when convened, will consider the whole question of better and more liberal and enlightened administration of all church affairs in the empire.

It is doubtless well known to our readers that the Congo Free State in Africa was organized for the purpose of allowing a free native state to be built up in the dark continent, if that was possible. The care of this was given to the Belgians, and to King Leopold in particular. So much criticism was made of the Belgian administration that, two years ago, King Leopold, in self defense, appointed a commission to report on his administration of the great trust. They have reported, and although the commission was made up of those whom the King himself appointed, the report is of such a character as to make it imperative that the nation that chose Leopold as trustee of the State should call him to account.

QUARANTINE BILL.

Southern Congressmen in Caucus Agree on the Mallory Measure in Amended Form.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES

Points Where Stations Have Been Established Shall Be Turned Over to Federal Control.

The Secretary of the Treasury is Authorized to Obtain the Title Thereto For Possession and Use Thereof.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Mallory national quarantine bill in amended form was approved by a caucus of 30 southern representatives and one senator, the only negative vote being cast by the six Texas representatives. An amended, Senator Mallory will introduce it in the Senate and Representative John Sharp Williams will introduce it in the House and urge its passage as representing the views of the south on the extension of federal control of both maritime and interstate quarantine.

Senator Foster (La.) presided, the only senator present. The following states were represented: Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Georgia.

Although Mr. Williams, who headed the committee named to frame a satisfactory bill, explained at Tuesday night's meeting that the bill provided only for the participation of the government as an outer guard at ports and did not contemplate necessarily the abolition of the state maritime quarantine, he added that he believed federal quarantine would soon supersede state maritime quarantine.

An Amendment.

The following amendment, introduced by Representative Taylor (Ala.), was adopted: "That in every port or place where quarantine stations and plants are already established by state or local authorities it shall be the duty of the said surgeon general, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, before selecting and designating a quarantine station and grounds and advantages for vessels, to examine such established stations and plants, with a view of obtaining a transfer of the site and plants to the United States and whenever the proper authorities shall be ready to transfer the same or surrender the use thereof to the United States, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to obtain title thereto, or possession and use thereof if in his opinion such purchase or use will be necessary to the United States for quarantine purposes."

RAILROAD RATE BILL.

Seventeen Speeches All in Favor of the Measure Were Made Thursday.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Having fixed the end of the general debate on the rate bill at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday, the recognition of the chair was passed around at a lively rate in the House Tuesday. Seventeen speeches were made, all of them for the measure. The railroads came in for an unusual amount of criticism. Mr. Gillespie (Tex.) expressed his dissatisfaction with the reply to his resolution hinting at a combination between the Pennsylvania and other railroads. He will address a request to the president to have the Interstate Commerce Commission make a thorough investigation along lines he will indicate to clear up this subject.

THE CRISIS HAS PASSED.

Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, is Reported as Much Better.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, was much better Tuesday. His attendants say the crisis has passed and that he will fully recover from his attack of appendicitis. Representative Hill, of Illinois, continues to improve. He rested well. After several hours rest at his home Senator Pettus felt much better and was able to leave his room for dinner. He hopes to be in normal condition in a few days.

NATURALIZATION BILL.

The House Committee Practically Agrees To It in An Amended Form.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The House committee on immigration and naturalization practically agreed on the Howell naturalization bill in a slightly amended form. A residence of five years is required for naturalization, also ability to write either English or some other language and to speak and read English. The bill provides that no person shall be naturalized within 30 days before a general election.

Maj. Gen. Sumner Retires.

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Maj. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commander of the Pacific division, retired from active service in the army and his command was taken over by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the department of California.

CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Increased Feeling Against Americans and Things American Is Pressed in Edicts.

STATE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.

Minister Rockhill is Under Instructions to Keep Washington Well Informed of the Situation.

He is Exerting Himself at the Chinese Capital in An Effort to Check Or Alleviate the Anti-American Feeling.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Reports continue to pour into the department of state from diplomatic and consular agents in China regarding the rapid increase of feelings against Americans and things American as expressed in edicts issued by local authorities in various parts of the empire. For six months the situation in China has been the subject of very genuine concern to the department, and Mr. Rockhill, the American minister at Peking, is under instructions to keep Washington thoroughly and frequently informed of the situation. He is also exerting himself at the Chinese capital in an effort to check or allay the anti-American feeling that appears to be growing. While not admitted that the situation is one of immediate danger, the officials here will not be at all surprised at any developments a month may bring forth.

All Foreigners Affected.

Although at the outset demanding only a return to the provision of the original exclusion treaty of 1880, which excluded from this country Chinese laborers without specifying the classes of Chinamen which should be admitted, in some provinces manifestos have been issued declaring that if the boycott is rigidly adhered to America will be forced to forego any exclusion at all. Such expressions have been immediately denied by Mr. Rockhill at Peking. Although directed primarily against Americans, the feeling of ill will that seems to be growing in various parts of the empire is interpreted by Orientalists to have a far deeper meaning. In a word, it is declared to be anti-foreign and there are indications that all foreigners with the possible exception of Japanese will soon be as keenly affected as are Americans.

Informal representations regarding the Chinese situation already have been exchanged between some of the European powers, but thus far this country has not called foreign nations into consultation.

THE PACKERS' HEARING.

United States Attorney General Moody Took An Active Part.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—United States Attorney General Moody took an active part in the trial of the packers' case. At the opening of court he was called upon by Attorney John S. Miller, who represents Armour & Co., to produce the original copy of a letter written to him by President Roosevelt, or to admit the authenticity of a copy which Mr. Miller produced in court.

The attorney general admitted the accuracy of the document as a copy, but declared that the clause in the letter which the attorneys of the packers construed as meaning that the department of justice and the department of commerce and labor were working on the case in unison was not correct. His assertion caused much excitement among the attorneys for the packers and they objected to the statement of the attorney general as being improper before the jury. The letter was not offered in evidence, but was marked for identification.

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Four Persons Killed and Ten More or Less Seriously Injured.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 7.—Four persons were killed and ten were more or less seriously injured in the collision on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.'s line near Bridal Veil, Ore. Passenger train No. 5, known as the Pacific Express, from Chicago, ran into the rear of passenger train No. 8, known as the Spokane-Portland special, which was standing on the main track with a disabled engine. The rear Pullman car on the Spokane-Portland special was badly wrecked.

The Shortest Sentence On Record.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—Judge William Pugh, of the state district court at Crowley, La., broke the record on short sentences. Charles Melancon, aged 16 years, was indicted for creating a disturbance at a ball. He pleaded guilty. The judge sentenced the boy to pay a small fine and one minute in jail.

So His Wife Could Get Insurance. Baker City, Ore., Feb. 7.—J. E. West, aged 30, a newspaper man of Lagrange, who had been in Baker City several days, became despondent because of his failure to find work and committed suicide in the Crabb hotel, so his wife could get the insurance money.

Berea Banking Company
JAN. 4, '06.
Did you know that we issue money orders payable anywhere on the globe without cost or trouble to the payee?
Our rates are lower than the post office or express company and the service given is more satisfactory.
The following are our rates:
For sums not exceeding \$5..... 3c.
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10..... 5c.
Over 10 " " " " 20..... 8c.
Over 20 " " " " 30..... 10c.
Over 30 " " " " 40..... 12c.
Over 40 " " " " 50..... 15c.
Over 50 " " " " 60..... 18c.
Over 60 " " " " 75..... 20c.
Over 75 " " " " 100..... 25c.
Please cut this out for future reference.
W. T. Rogers,
Cashier.

HATS OFF!
Did you ever notice some men look better with their hats off? This is because their hats don't suit them. We can fit you with a hat that conforms with your height and complexion.
Our Prices are Never Matched.
Granulated Sugar..... .05
Gold Medal Flour..... .00
Obelisk Flour..... .05
Meal..... .25
Diamond Coffee..... .15 and up
Building Paper that hard-time stores sell at 40 to 50 cts. we sell .36
Did you ever notice your neighbor was getting along easier than yourself? Perhaps it is because he does all his trading at
WELCH'S
P. S.—Santa Claus, is stopping at our place.

The Little Three.
No. 1—The Big Four war drove the price of building paper down from 50c to 35c. Our price has always been 40c.
No. 2—Big Four defied anyone to cut the price of meal below 60c. Our price was 50c.
No. 3—The Big Four was selling barbed wire at \$3.25. My price was \$2.90.
And still you ought to buy your goods of the Big 4.
A. P. SETTLE, Jr.
Phone 40.

HER SECOND VALENTINE

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

St. Valentine's day, but it brought no expectant flush to the cheeks of Jennie Morris. Rather she was Jennie Morris 20 years ago, now her neighbor knew her as plain Jane Morris. Twenty years ago she had been a blithe young girl just budding into magnificent womanhood, the belle and pet of the village, and people generally had voted Henry Fraser the most fortunate of young men when it was said that Jennie Morris was to be his wife.

Twenty years ago how long the time seemed to the woman living alone now in the village where once she had reigned as queen. Parents came to their long rest ten years before, leaving her just a sufficient competence to keep hunger from the door. She was still idolized by the village folk, for she played the role of Good Samaritan in every needling home. Every day in the year save one she was at the beck and call of any who needed her help. But St. Valentine's day was her own; her own to be spent alone with the greatest sorrow of her life, for it was on St. Valentine's day 20 years before that she had driven Henry Fraser from her by a bit of foolish pettiness. For 364 days of each year she cast this sorrow from her that she might be of help to others, but on this one day she brought it all back to her only that she might cherish the love she had spurned so foolishly.

When the remains of her simple breakfast had been cleared away she went to the drawer of the little secretary and took from it the mementoes of her courtship; of the happy days when she was the affianced bride of Henry Fraser. Among them was the golden circle he had placed upon her finger when she had said "yes" to his wooing. She had never returned it, as for years after she had driven him from her she did not know where to send it. Then when she saw his name mentioned as a prominent business man of an eastern city the little circle with its modest setting had become too dear to her to be parted with, and besides he had probably forgotten its existence. Then, too, there was the valentine. It was the first and last one he had sent her after their engagement, and it was because of this same valentine that she had spurned the love he offered. It was but a pretty verse, a love message written on a plain sheet of note paper, and signed

Henry called that evening and she deliberately crumpled his love message into a ball and threw it into his face. In vain did he attempt to explain that he was making every effort to save for their home. She would not be pacified. If she was not worth as good as other girls received she would have none of him, and he could leave and never return.

And he did leave. Left the village on the night train, and she had never seen him again. Her mother found the crumpled bit of paper on the floor where it had fallen, and realizing its full significance had carefully laid it away. Within a week the willful girl was lamenting her loss, but Henry Fraser was gone, gone she knew not where, nor for 16 years did she so much as hear of him. Then one day in reading the city paper she attracted the attention of commercial centers throughout the country. There could be no mistake, for it told of his having been born and reared in this same village.

Jennie Morris sat until well towards noon recounting the memories of the happy days before that fateful quarrel, and was awakened from her reveries by the tinkle of the bell at the front door. When she answered it



front door. When she answered it one of the village children handed her an envelope. It was plain white and bore nothing but her address in a strong masculine hand, and the village postmark. It was just such an envelope that had brought her valentine 20 years before. The writing bore some resemblance to that of the faded little note she had just been reading and re-reading so many times that morning. What could it mean? She was almost afraid to open it, and carried it back to the little secretary without breaking the seal. There was a strange flutter in her heart. She looked at the long glass beside her and noted the flush in her cheeks. She was almost beginning to hope, and she dared not open the envelope; she dared not dispel the dream she was dreaming. And she was dreaming. Dreaming in spite of herself of her love come back to her. Twenty years rolled backward and she was again a girl—blithesome, pretty Jennie Morris, the belle of the village, the affianced bride of Henry Fraser. She slipped the little golden circle lying beside her on her finger, and as she did so the tinkle of the doorbell again aroused her. Jane Morris, the village Samaritan, was wanted by some of the village folk, but the dream had been too real for the awakening to remove the flush from her cheeks or the love light from her eyes, and they were there when she opened the door. "Jennie!" There was entreaty in the voice of the man who spoke; there was love in the eyes into which she looked.

"Henry!" The entreaty was answered. Eyes looked love into eyes, and Jennie Morris had received her second valentine as the affianced bride of Henry Fraser.

Gladstone's Tribute.
"Washington is the purest figure in human history."—W. E. Gladstone.



LINCOLN'S FIRST CASE

An Incident of His Career at New Salem, Ill.

The incidents of this story are taken from Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's "Spanish Peggy," a story of New Salem, Ill., at the time Lincoln resided there. The compiler can claim credit for nothing more than the grouping of the incidents into a complete short story.

Abraham Lincoln was studying Blackstone in the cabin of Mister Grayham at New Salem when Richard Yates came in. The two young men were the best of friends, and it was the custom of them to ride over from Jacksonville whenever opportunity offered for a few days with his friend.

"Going in for law, are you, Abe?" said Yates, as he noticed the book Lincoln was reading.

"Mighty interesting book, this," replied Lincoln.

"I'm going to study law myself," said Yates, "and let's make a bargain to try our first case together."

"The bargain is made," replied Lincoln, "and whoever gets the first case calls in the other for assistance."

Shickshack was dead and New Salem mourned for him. Shickshack, the Sae Indian who preferred to live among the whites to life with his tribe; who had been foster father to Peggy since the days her Spanish father had laid her, an infant, in his arms when the father was dying and had none but this Indian friend with whom to intrust his baby daughter; the stepfather of Antywine, the French boy.

Peggy was in reality Consuelo Lorimer, descendant of Don Louis Lorimer, at one time Spanish governor of his majesty's possessions in the new world. All New Salem knew this, but they did not know that around Shickshack's waist was carried a snakeskin filled with Spanish gold that belonged to the crippled child. That is why he did not know this until Shickshack was dead, when Antywine turned the snakeskin and its contents over to Lincoln to keep for her.

If New Salem folks had not known of the existence of Peggy's gold Don Pedro Lorimer, New Orleans gambler, had. He had been with Peggy's father when the little fortune had been entrusted to the Indian for safe keeping, and he had made more than one effort to get possession of it, usually by claiming relationship and guardianship of the child.

Lincoln was not to be found when Lorimer arrived at the village after the death of Shickshack, and demanded possession of the child and her belongings. He came backed by a set of young hoodlums from Clary's Grove. It was Dick Yates who met them at the Rutledge tavern, but he was powerless. They wanted the girl, but they wanted her money more than anything else, and Lincoln had the money. Taking the girl with them, and accompanied by Yates, they started out to find Lincoln. They found him at the home of Antywine, the home over which Peggy, now a girl of 18, was to be mistress.

"Lincoln, you have somewhere a snakeskin filled with gold belonging to my young cousin over whom I claim legal guardianship. Produce it and you shall not be harmed." It was the Spaniard, Lorimer, who spoke.

"Boys, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves," said Lincoln, addressing himself to the young fellows from Clary's Grove rather than to the Spaniard.

"We didn't come here for a speech, Abe. We want the money and we want it quick," yelled Richmond Clary.

"And you won't get it," replied Lincoln.

"String him up like a horse thief," cried a man at the rear.

"Wait!" commanded Lincoln, stretching out his long arm.

"I will not wait while boys practice speeches. This is not what was promised me," hissed the Spaniard.

"What Red Clary promised you," returned Lincoln, "was that if you would cancel his gambling debts to yourself he would make me hand over the girl's money."

Clary was off his horse and at his accuser in a moment, and Lincoln realized that he must fight it out. He was standing on a slight elevation where he had stepped the better to address the crowd, and as Clary came at him he caught the bull-headed champion by the collar and flung him across the ring.

It was a fight to a finish now, and Lincoln, realizing that words would be useless should be lost in this contest of force, went at it to beat his adversary in the only court that adversary would recognize. It was a fierce contest for a few minutes, and then Lincoln caught Clary with a stinging blow beneath the chin and tumbled him to the ground, where he lay with the wind well knocked out of him. Standing over Clary's body Lincoln made an impassioned speech to the others of the rowdy gang for justice for his little Spanish client. He told her history; he told who Don Pedro Lorimer was; he appealed to the best that was in them, to their love for their sisters, and he won, and Don Pedro Lorimer knew that he had won, and sprang his horse forward he attempted to run the young orator down, and to grab the snakeskin which Lincoln had passed to Yates at the beginning of the fight. As he did so Antywine, armed from a stupor, dashed from the cabin and grabbing the bit, brought the horse to his haunches. Before the astonished rider could recover Lincoln snatched with whimsical significance.

"Boys, how would any of you like to get up out of calf-and-foal fever and find all Clary's Grove helping a stranger rob you of your own dear girl?"

The question had the desired effect. Down the village street went Don Pedro Lorimer, and after him went the crowd from Clary's Grove. They caught him at the banks of the Sangamon, and rolled him into the river in a barrel. When counsel alone prevented his being allowed to drown, but he never again appeared in the vicinity of New Salem to molest the bride of Antywine, and Lincoln and Yates had tried their first case together and had won.

Now and then a farmer is puzzled at the appearance of stringiness in the milk a few hours after it is drawn. He at once imagines that the cow is sick or that some certain cow has given this milk and begins a hunt for her. Sometimes the stringiness is due to a case of target, but in most cases it is due to less important causes. There are certain growths of a minute nature, found sometimes in the pastures but often in the hay, that produce this stringiness, explains the Farmers' Review. There is only one way of getting rid of it, and that is by excessive care when the milk is drawn. Generally the trouble begins with the stirring up of the hay before milking, and the filling of the air around the cow with a vast number of particles that have in them the power of development. In developing in the milk these attach themselves one to the other and make the white strings so annoying. When the thing occurs persistently in the stable, it is probable that these spores exist in great numbers in the hay. We can only advise in such cases that the hay be not given the cows until after the milk is drawn and taken away.



Checker—Ah! Hello, old man! Where are you living now?
Checker—Now I am in the city. I don't care to receive any comic valentines.

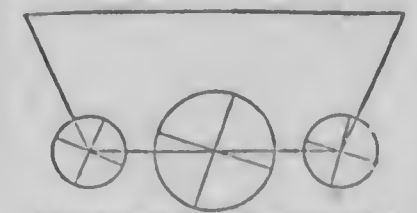
Two Great Names.
"The sword of Washington. The sword of Franklin. Oh, sir, what associations are linked in adamant with these names? Washington! whose sword was never drawn but in the cause of his country, and never sheathed when wielded in his country's cause! Franklin, the philosopher of the thunderbolt, the printing press and the plowshare!"—John Quincy Adams.



AS TO SILAGE HANDLING.

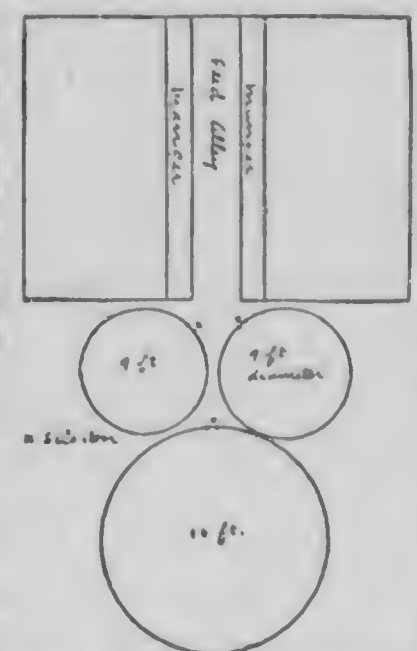
Convenient Truck Which Any Farmer Can Make—Proper Location of Silos.

One great feature in the feeding of silage is to have the silo handy to the feeding floor, and in building the silo sufficient thought should be given to this, as it takes time to feed silage, and although perhaps but a small



TRUCK FOR HANDLING SILAGE

amount daily during the whole feeding season it amounts to considerable. When one has good feeding silage and a good many rows to feed the wheel truck is certainly the handiest, but the man with the feeding fork must use brains, or some little cows will get 20 to 40 pounds, and the larger ones perhaps only 15 to 20. Baled silage is commonly used, and when one has not too many cows work well, as it is easy to see that the cow gets the right amount; they are not too heavy to



SILO AND BALE ARRANGEMENT

handle easily. For our own safety, a writer in the Rural New Yorker, we have a truck having about 10 bales like sketch in first illustration, mounted on two large wheels in center and smaller one at each end. The center wheels are not as large as wish they were, and the truck doesn't run itself. If you are loading one put the center wheels plenty large enough. The truck is wider and longer at the top than at the bottom so that wheels do not project over side or end.

One of the best planned silos for handy feeding we saw this summer on the farm of D. Fairchild, Fairfield county, Conn. Mr. Fairchild feeds silage practically the year around, two of the silos are nine feet in diameter and the other 16 feet, I believe. They all open out at the same point right at the feeding floor. A ground plan sketch of silos and barn floor is shown in our second illustration. There is shed roof over the silos which is cheaper and better than a roof over each silo.

STRINGY MILK.

Condition: Not Due to Disease, But Generally to the Feed Supply.

Now and then a farmer is puzzled at the appearance of stringiness in the milk a few hours after it is drawn. He at once imagines that the cow is sick or that some certain cow has given this milk and begins a hunt for her. Sometimes the stringiness is due to a case of target, but in most cases it is due to less important causes. There are certain growths of a minute nature, found sometimes in the pastures but often in the hay, that produce this stringiness, explains the Farmers' Review. There is only one way of getting rid of it, and that is by excessive care when the milk is drawn. Generally the trouble begins with the stirring up of the hay before milking, and the filling of the air around the cow with a vast number of particles that have in them the power of development. In developing in the milk these attach themselves one to the other and make the white strings so annoying. When the thing occurs persistently in the stable, it is probable that these spores exist in great numbers in the hay. We can only advise in such cases that the hay be not given the cows until after the milk is drawn and taken away.

Transferring Trees in February.
The last time I transplanted my young apple orchard, I did it in February. It never bore better than it did after that. I think this is a better rule than to do the work earlier. If I could not trim in February, I would wait till June.

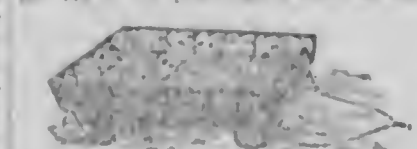
Wrapping Fruit.
Wrapping apples and other fruits in paper promotes a uniform temperature, and prevents decay. Besides this, such prepared fruit always has a pleasing appearance, which certainly aids in the selling.

ORCHARD BRUSH BURNER.

Novel Contrivance for Destroying the Tree Prunings Without Hauling Out of Orchard.

When I was in southern Oregon not long ago I saw what was to me a new implement. It was a homemade affair that was the outgrowth of the necessity for getting rid of orchard prunings. H. F. Meader, of Jackson county, Oregon, who is an up-to-date orchardist, conceived the plan of building a portable brush burner, in which the refuse left after pruning could be got rid of without the trouble of hauling it out of the orchards. He made a frame or running gear of four poles about six inches in diameter, using two for axles, about seven feet long and on top of these two others about ten feet long were bolted near the ends, forming a rectangle. To the under side of one was fastened a round iron roll, whose projecting ends were used as spindles for two old farm implement wheels about a foot in diameter. These wheels were held in place by linchpins that were put through holes made in the ends of the spindles at the blacksmith shop on the farm. The burner proper was a huge iron basket or crate, about six by ten feet on the bottom by two feet deep, made of old wagon tires riveted together. The middle of this crate was nearly a foot in diameter which was sufficiently close to hold the brush. The bottom was covered with old sheet iron scraps to keep the coals from falling through and thus hold the fire. On one end, which was the front and next where the man was to be hitched, it was added up to the top with sheet iron, to prevent too much radiation of heat in that direction. Chains or iron rods were fastened to the front end and extended about ten feet forward to put the team a proper distance from the fire. This crude apparatus, made on the farm out of old scraps, served a most excellent purpose. It was taken into the orchard where the brush was on the ground, a fire kindled in it and as the brush was piled on and consumed it was dragged forward and more brush added, until one row after the other was burned and out of the way. Mr. Meader told me that some of his neighbors made fun of it, and thought it was not practical, but a few hours of it of him, and now there are several in the vicinity.

When I first saw the burner near a shed I did not instantly catch the idea of its use, but only a word was necessary to convey the thought of its use and labor. Explaining the construction of the Rural New Yorker, it is inexpensive to make and thoroughly practical in use. It may be that other brush burners have been made, but Mr. Meader said he had never heard of one and invented his as an excellent way to save time and trouble. The idea is one of the best that I have met in many years, and deserves to be put into practice all over the country where orchards exist. To get rid of the prunings in such an easy



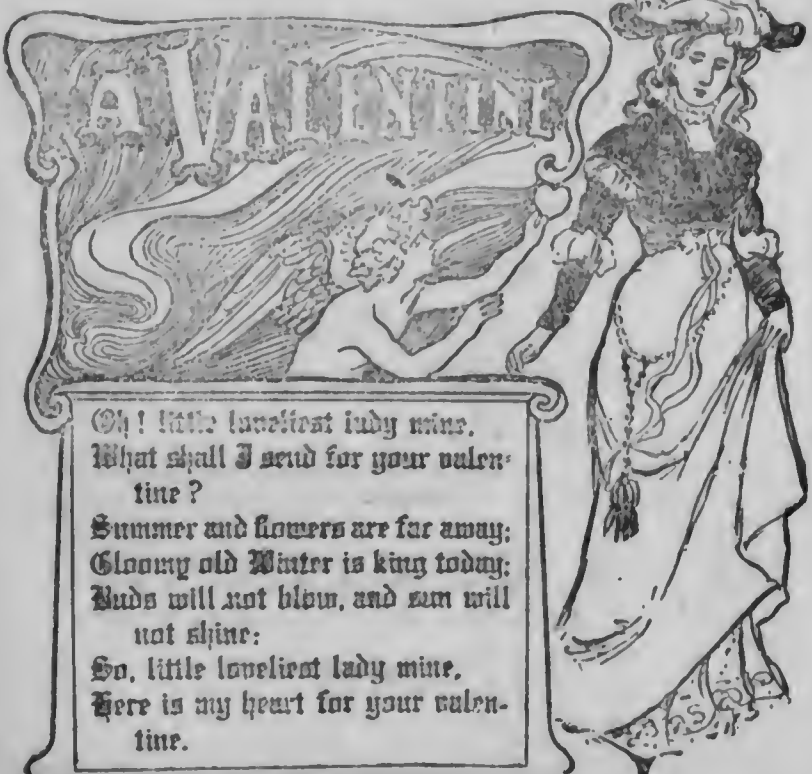
AN ORCHARD BRUSH BURNER

way is a great saving for they are tough and bulky. It costs a good deal to handle them once especially to load them on a wagon or sled, haul them to some distant place, and then make a bonfire of them; but when they can be put on a movable fire, little by little, and get rid of in a short time, once for all, it is a great economy of time and labor.

There might be some improvements added to the crude implement, as described, such as an iron running gear, although this is not important, for the fire had not burned the wooden frame. However, if there was an iron frame the bottom could be left partially open, that there might be better access of air from below, to raise quicker burning and allow the ashes to drop through readily. The top should be larger than the bottom, so the brush would go in easily. Four wheels would be better than two; for they would lessen the draft on the team. It is not desirable to build a very large fire, for fear of scorching the trees on either side and making it uncomfortable for the men and team in attendance. Two men, or perhaps one, would be enough to gather and burn the brush, and one horse might pull the burner on four wheels. There is likely about almost every farm some material, such as old iron wheels, axles, wagon and buggy tires, that might be made into one of these handy brush burners, with the aid of a blacksmith and at little expense, provided there is no forge on the farm to lessen the cost still more. The frame should not be weak, or it might heat and sag to the ground. Let there be hundreds of these brush burners made without delay by our orchardists and put to use. Several neighbors might own and use one together. This will turn the brush into ashes and spread them in the orchards, where they should be, and save about half the expense of getting rid of the brush. This convenient vehicle is shown in our illustration.

Treat the Heifer Right.
The heifer calf that is kept in a clean, dry place until she becomes a cow will not lie in filth if she can help it. Also, if she is provided with clean water and not allowed to drink out of a mud puddle she will not drink filthy water.

Oats for Sheep.
Oats for sheep are excellent, particularly lambs and ewes being prepared for market. Fed in connection with corn, the sheep gain in flesh rapidly.—Orange Judd Farmer.



Oh! little loveliest lady mine,
What shall I send for your valentine?
Summer and flowers are far away;
Gloomy old Winter is king today;
Buds will not blow, and sun will not shine;
So, little loveliest lady mine,
Here is my heart for your valentine.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BERE, KY.

NOTES.

The first meeting of the Club was held last Friday evening at three o'clock in Lincoln Hall. Short but interesting talks were given by Prof. Dinmore and J. R. Boggs, and then plans were made for meetings during the remainder of the school term. Meetings will be held every two weeks on Friday afternoon, and all members who are not in school are urged to drop in whenever it is possible.

The program will be both general and professional, but will largely be relating to Public School work, with its varied possibilities and problems. The discussions of each meeting will be summarized in the Club column, and we trust that on the weeks there is no meeting to report, members who are not in Berea will fill the space given us with letters.

Miss Tribble, Mr. Brashear, and Miss Pattie Moores are the program committee, and any one who has a subject which he wishes to have discussed, will please send it to them.

Advancement for Teachers.

Every one who has tried it knows that public school work in the rural districts of Kentucky does not afford employment sufficient to justify an ambitious young man entering the work for life. As a result, we find that the best young men are leaving the teachers' ranks and going into some good profession which will afford them a good life occupation. This is not as it should be, for the school work needs the best talent, the highest training, the most unswerving devotion that our young manhood can afford.

As teachers are largely born, not made, it is not every one who is good and intelligent and trained who can be truly successful, so the reason is all the greater why the schools should not lose the few who seem by nature fitted for this great work.

There are three lines of development open to the professional rural teacher. One of these is to combine public and private school work, by teaching a subscription term after the public term is over; the second is to arouse enough interest in a community to secure local support for a nine month term of public school at a good salary; and the last is to become connected with or establish a private school.

There is need of any one of these three kinds of work, if young men of ability and energy will but take the matter in hand.

Later I shall discuss how each one of these lines may be taken up, and some of the things upon which success in them depends.

The Normal School Bill.

A bill embodying the ideas of the Educational Improvement Commission and calling for an elaborate system of Normal schools for the state was introduced into the Assembly by Assemblymen R. W. Miller some time ago. This was referred to the Committee on Education which committee recently reported a Normal school bill some thing different and much less elaborate. The bill as reported proposes the establishment of one Normal school, and appropriates \$25,000 for the erection of buildings and the same amount yearly for the support of the school. We are advised not to despise the day of small things, but, if there is to be a Normal school in the state, it ought to be more adequately equipped than that. The sum provided in the bill will make a very inadequate and meager provision for a Normal school worthy of the name and of the state.

A saving consideration is that by which the people of Richmond propose to donate the ground, buildings, and equipment of the old Central University to the state on condition that the Normal school be located in that place. If the Assembly will accept the offer of the people of Richmond and amend the bill by doubling the yearly appropriation for the support of the school, Kentucky may in time have something like a State Normal school, but one cannot be supported on anything like what the bill calls for. Better kill the bill at once and wait for a wiser Assembly than to accept something that will queer the whole Normal school idea by a lamentable failure.

NOTICE

This is to notify all who know themselves indebted to me to please call and settle their accounts.

Short settlements make long friends, and of course we want to be friends and do business together in the future as we have in the past.

Respectfully,

Mrs. A. T. FISH.

For Ladies' Furnishing Goods call at the New Cash Store, they have a full line of up-to-date Goods.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

The new year of 1862 began with a warm rain, and the remaining winter months were exceptionally wet and muddy. The number of our sick increased alarmingly. Dr. John Mills began to find a regimental surgeon's position quite a responsible one. He not only had two churches full of sick, but a large number were at private houses in town, where they received the best of treatment at the hands of the loyal men and women of the place. In many instances they not only allowed our sick boys shelter, but prepared suitable food with their own hands, and doubtless saved the lives of many of the survivors of the Eighth Kentucky. The author, among many others, will never in life forget the kindness of Dr. Mudd, Mr. and Mrs. Speed, Mrs. Milbourn and Mr. Phillips, with a host of others. The Misses Selby, though strong "Southern Rights" women, owners of a large hotel, gave up some of their rooms to our sick, and were very kind to those quartered in the Selby House. These old maids were untiring in their care for Captain Minter, and probably saved his life, as his doctor said nothing but their nursing could have returned to us one of our best young officers, who subsequently lost his life in action at Stone River. Notwithstanding the good citizens of Lebanon and the well portion of the regiment did all they could for our sick, with the attention of several resident physicians, deaths through the latter part of January and first half of February were of almost daily occurrence.

The 15th of January, by laborious work with our inexperienced officers, we had our muster-in roll prepared, and were that day mustered into the United States service for three years or during the war.

Captain Mayhew, with Company A, returned from the Rolling Fork of Salt River, about eight miles distant from Lebanon, where he had been two weeks guarding a bridge, Buckner's rebels, who had made their appearance there and committed some depredations on private individuals, having fallen back toward Bowling Green, where the enemy was said to be in large force.

The 21st of January we received the welcome news of the defeat of the rebels at Mill Springs, Ky., and the death of their General, Zollicoffer, and his Adjutant General, Payton, by our forces under General Thomas. We made many demonstrations of joy over this great victory, as it was called at the time. We did not then know that such a battle was a mere skirmish compared to some of the bloody engagements some of us would participate in before the rebellion would be whipped into peace. But as anxious as we were to see such a result, we did not desire that other troops should gain all the honor and victories, therefore we were very desirous to leave Lebanon and be in more active service.

The Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry and the First Kentucky Cavalry had, in December, taken an active part under Colonel Garfield in routing Marshal and his rebel horde out of Southeast Kentucky. Now, the Fourth Kentucky, which contained many of our neighbor boys, had been winning bright laurels at Mill Springs, while here we were guarding a few quartermaster stores, nursing our sick, and burying our deceased comrades in numbers almost as great as were slain on our side in gaining this much-talked-of victory at Mill Springs. The continuous rains and consequent mud prevented drilling what few men were able for duty, and most of them were daily on duty as guards, nurses, or haulers of wood and other fatigues duty.

About the first of February we moved our camp down near the depot, and remained there doing garrison duty until the 10th of March. Before this Forts Henry and Donaldson had fallen into our comrades' hands, Bowling Green had been evacuated without any serious engagement, and Kentucky was nearly cleared of armed bodies of the enemy. We daily chafed at our being held back.

The 7th of March the Eighth was paid up to the 31st of December, 1861, having previously received one month's pay from the State. Two of our line officers, Lieutenant Crook and Amy, had resigned, and during the winter forty-three of our men had died, three times that number were yet unable to leave their beds, with about 250 convalescents, most of them quite feeble.

On the 9th Colonel Barnes called the company officers together and informed them that we would march toward Louisville the next morning. Our men, sick and well, received this

order with enthusiastic cheers. The remainder of the day was a busy time with rank and file. Many had debts to settle with citizens, others letters to write home informing dear friends that at last we were "bound for Dixie." Captains Hickman and Winbourn, Lieutenants Nickels, Martin and Carson, being reported unable for duty, were ordered to take charge of the convalescents able to leave the hospitals and private houses, where many were quartered, and follow in a few days on the cars to Louisville and join the regiment there.

On the morning of the 10th of March, 1862, the camp of the Eighth Kentucky was all life, everybody hurrying his comrade in loading up our garrison equipments. A cold, misty rain was falling. At last all the good byes had been said to our kind Lebanon friends, and the column marched out the Louisville pike. Having learned by sad experience not to let men just out of the sick beds unnecessarily expose themselves, our column did not cover half the space it did when we left East Springs. The rain continued to drizzle, and the limestone road became quite sloppy. At four o'clock p. m., we halted in Springfield, the county seat of Washington, and quartered the men in the court house. Company commanders borrowed several cookstoves of citizens, and the men soon had the town perfumed with frying bacon and boiling coffee. The 11th we camped near Bardstown. Here Col. Barnes informed us he had just learned that we were brigaded with the 23d Kentucky, Col. Munday, and the 3d Minnesota, Col. Lester, and that he had orders to march directly to Louisville, and probably thence to Tennessee. We passed through Bardstown the 12th with our colors unfurled, keeping step to the lively music of our martial band. That night we procured abundance of straw for bedding, and the owner of the pasture being a home rebel, talked loudly of private rights, until Maj. Broadhus told him if he said another word he would arrest him and march him to Louisville before a musket. The 13th we pitched our tents at Hays Springs, on the bluffs of Salt River, where we also found the 23d Kentucky. During the night and next morning a heavy rain fell, making the cooking a difficult task, and marching very disagreeable. Col. Barnes proceeded to Louisville in company with Col. Munday.

The night of the 14th we camped within three miles of the city, where we remained several days. The 15th our sick and convalescent arrived at the depot. The officers not knowing where to find the regiment, quartered the men in barracks, where they remained several days. When those able to join the regiment reported they appeared proud to once more take their arms and places in the rank with their comrades. All the men not able to march were given descriptive rolls and sent to hospital in the city, principally to No. 7.

We exchanged old army wagons for new ones, cleaned up our guns, prepared five days' cooked rations, and early the morning of the 19th struck tents, and, during the prevalence of a heavy rain storm, marched through the city to the wharf, where the remainder of the day was spent in transferring our camp and garrison equipment, including mules, wagons and horses, to two steamers, the "Nashville" and "Lady Jackson." The Twenty-third Kentucky was assigned to the "Jacob Strader," and Third Minnesota, Colonel Lester commanding, to the "Undine" and the "Denmark." Captain Rice, of the Third Minnesota, once a citizen of Estill County, and an old personal and political enemy of Colonel Barnes, met the latter on the wharf. The Captain extended his hand, saying, "Colonel Barnes, I am happy to see you occupying the position you do." The Colonel clasped the hand, and replied: "I am equally pleased, Ben, to see you enlisted on the side of law, order and good government; henceforth let us be friends." And these two brave men, who, a few years before had, in the heat of passion, engendered by bitter remarks made in a public speech, tried to shoot each other in the courthouse at Irvine, Ky., buried there, by the surging waves of the Ohio, all their old differences of Whig and Democrat, henceforth to be brothers in arms against treason and rebellion.

[To Be Continued]

Embalmed.

Flipper—I presume his money is tainted.

Flapper—I wouldn't be surprised. He made it in the canned goods business.—[Tom Watson's Magazine.]

Dr. W. G. BEST

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The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations

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A Treat for Our Readers

THE GREATEST STORY OF MODERN TIMES IS WHAT CRITICS HAVE SAID OF

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

We have arranged to run this story in our columns, and consider both ourselves and our readers fortunate in our ability to give them the benefit of this remarkable piece of fiction. There is an intense interest in every line of it, and we advise every reader not to miss any part of this rare literary treat.

THE OPENING CHAPTERS will appear in these columns in the near future. WATCH FOR THEM.

The Citizen

An Independent Family Newspaper.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING COMPANY
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No Longer a Myth.

Letter-day iconoclasts—or, more properly, knockers—have attempted to destroy what they call the "myth" regarding George Washington and his little hatchet. They have contended that the alleged incident never transpired, for they said that no proof of it was in existence. They are now undone, for a man in Virginia has found the hatchet. That is, he has found a hatchet, imbedded in a tree (not a cherry tree, but an oak) and on the hatchet handle appear the initials "G. W." and the date "1733." In the face of such proof, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, who will deny that the father of his country did cut down the cherry tree, and then refuse to lie about it? It is gratifying that a tradition so dear to the American heart should be so strikingly proved true. And the calumniators should now be forever silenced. We should deposit that hatchet in the Smithsonian Institution, and whenever a mocker arises to deny the truth of the cherry tree episode we will crush and convince him by showing him the hatchet. And, hereafter, we must be more careful in the preservation of material evidence of historical incidents. We would suggest that the president's "big stick" be put away for future reference before it is quite worn out. We will need it some day to prove that it was used to preserve the world's peace. And the president does not need it now. He needs a spade and pick to dig the Panama canal with. These, too, should be carefully preserved to show to future generations, for otherwise they may not believe we dug a canal at all. With the perversity of a doubting class they may say: "Show us the canal," but the pick and spade should convince them. They might at least convince us that the canal was to be dug.

A Kansas woman, Mrs. A. J. Stanley, of Lincoln, has been awarded a prize of \$250 by a Boston firm for the best answer to the question: "What constitutes success?" She wrote: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."

Immigration officers state that there is an extensive business in doctoring immigrants so that, while really unfit, they can pass the physical examination at Ellis Island. When past the barrier, they are at liberty to relapse, and do so promptly. In many foreign cities there are hospitals for the treatment of people anxious to enter the United States. Especial attention is given to trachoma, an eye disease very much dreaded in this country. In this there may be another form of "graft."

With reference to the engagement of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the London Express says: "In the United States Miss Roosevelt is known as the 'American princess,' and her doings occupy more space in the New York papers than is needed here to record the actions of the entire royal family."

Lots of people are poor to-day because they didn't know what was going to happen in 1905. Lots more will become poor because they think they know what will happen in 1906.

Nowadays almost every kind of business is carried on in parlors. According to the advertisements, the only proper place to eat or drink, to buy or sell, is a parlor. But, ludicrous though the parlor fad has become throughout town, it remained for a Fifty-ninth street blacksmith to reach the very top notch of absurdity. He brazenly displays the sign: "Horse shoeing Parlor."

The night report 131,545,148 coins struck off during the past year. Some body got the other 131,545,147.

FROGS OF HARTFORD POND

Come at Ringing of Bell and Children Feed Them to Mice and Sparrows.

The first heavy sheet of ice has glazed Jewell's pond on Farmington avenue and the bullfrogs have sunk to the bottom, burrowed in the mud, and will not be seen again until the warm spring days, says the Hartford Conrant.

These amusing little water pets have been trained by Mr. Jewell and answer to the ringing of a cow bell. They come to the surface swim in the direction of the sound mount the bank and wait there to be fed. They have no fear and can be picked up and examined by anyone who has the courage and desire to become more familiar with their clannishness. The first that I heard of the pond was through a neighbor's boy—a little chap of 8—who walked boldly up to me and said:

"Will you please let me set my mousetrap in your pantry?"

In vein I tried to assure him that I was not troubled with mice, but he pleaded and persisted: "You see, I might catch just one and then I'd get a nickel. The frogs are out, and my boys gets 5 cents a head for every mouse or English sparrow that we can catch alive. And there ain't no mice in our house," he added, with a look intended to excite sympathy. Two days later I met him again. "Fifty-five cents," he exclaimed, jingling his pockets. "Caught 'em in the barn—seven mice and five sparrows. Grover Cleveland eat three at once." He was gone before I could demand an explanation as to why the name of our only ex-President should be so familiarly mingled with English sparrows, frogs and nickels.

"Grover Cleveland is the big green fellow," confided the good natured Scotch gardener, with a broad smile. He always manages to get the biggest and the most. Mr. Jewell named him. Mr. Jewell is a Republican."

Through the summer months the hospitality of the garden was extended to me, and through it lay a short cut between the studio and the house, so during the four daily trips back and forth, I managed to see quite a little of the frogs and their amusing ways. As I passed through at noon-time I used to ring a little Swiss cow bell that was kept in a summer house on the edge of the pond, and I soon found that not only the frogs but scores of little goldfish, who had learned that the bell meant a meal of suds crackers, would start from every part of the pond and come in the direction of the sound. When the frogs reached the bank they would scramble on to the grass and sit in the middle of the dirt path, perfectly still, and look meek and dejected until some motion suggested mouse or sparrow.

Once the air becomes chilly, not even food will bring Mr. Jewell's water pets to the surface. On a cool day at the end of September I made several attempts to get them to rise, without success. Just as I had given up hope the neighbor's boy appeared.

"They won't come up no more this year," he volunteered, "and I am glad of it. I want the pond to freeze over. I made \$3.15 out of mice and sparrows, and I am going to buy skates."

Still-Racing in Winter.

Still races are just the thing for a group of healthy young people who must do something new all the time on their holidays. Stout poles about eight feet long, with blocks of wood either nailed or lashed firmly to the poles about two feet from the ground, furnish the equipment. The "sitters" rest the foot on these blocks, a little forward of the heel, and the poles are passed under the arms and held firmly. Mark out a course of a hundred yards or so, and offer a prize to the one who first crosses the line. The awkward stalking and stumbling of the competitors, unused to such strange footgear, will be ludicrous to all who see it. If there is danger of walking on lee hidden by the snow, it will be wise to put sharp-pointed iron ferules on the bottoms of the stilts, as otherwise some bad tumbles may result.—Country Life in America.

Invention in Ancient Times.

Mero invention was regarded as somewhat vulgar in ancient times. Archimedes made little by his mechanical inventions. They were only the amusements of geometry, he said; and only at the behest of his sovereign did he consent to give practical expression to the many wonderful schemes with which his brain teemed. And when Euxodus and Archytas took seriously to mechanics, they were denounced by Plato as corrupting and debasing the excellence of geometry, by making her descend from intellectual to corporeal things. The inventor was long thereafter despised by the philosophers and mechanics regarded simply as a branch of military art.

Physiology Disliked.

Language study is disliked by the pupils in a certain school for these reasons: "Because it is so tedious." "Because I don't know what it is." "Because it is always telling you something you know." Here are some of the reasons for a dislike of physiology: "Because it tells you all about digestion." "Because it is only for people who want to be doctors." "Because it makes my head ache." "Because I do not like to read what is inside us." "Because it is only for men and boys" from a girl of thirteen. "Because it makes me nervous." "Because I don't care about high green" (hygiene).

The Duty of the Educated Man

By DR. GEORGE HARRIS,
President of Amherst College.



THREE attitudes, now, may be taken towards the democracy in which we have our habitation, may be taken by educated man.

One attitude is withdrawal. One may isolate oneself from vital concern in the actual life of the people. Having an assured income provided by others, a man may devote himself to pleasure, to travel, to literary culture, putting himself practically out of relation to the world of human struggle and attainment. Religiously, this was the monastic life of the middle ages—out in the wilderness, out of the world.

The second attitude is the parasitic, or even more strongly, the piratical. One may go into the democracy for what one can get out of it for oneself. Such a one would exploit democracy for his own benefit, and pay as light a tax as possible. The generations and contemporaries have established a society holding certain values, and the exploiter, like the thief in the night, breaks through and steals. The state saves him the trouble of maintaining a band of armed retainers. Laws and courts are good, for they protect him in his thieving. The array is at his beck that he may till his vineyard and run his mill. The maxim of a pirate in a democracy is "My rights, your duties."

The third attitude is the reciprocal. A man looks out on democracy and contributes to it, putting in as much as he takes out, or more, paying his full tax, making his pursuit part of a whole which is for good. His maxim for at least half of his life is: "Your rights, my duties."

The educated man is expected to take this last attitude. He has been loudly accused of taking the first attitude, of isolating himself from public affairs, or, at least, of holding aloof as an impracticable critic of the order of things, of standing on the shore declaring with many gesticulations how the ship of state should be sailed, but never handling a tiller or pulling a rope. There has been enough of this to bring reproach on academic discussion of affairs. By academic discussion of politics, for example, is meant theoretical, impracticable, doctrinaire. But there is an important part for the man of talent and education to play. I do not say that his part is more essential than that of the average workingman, for all parts are necessary in the social organism. The eye cannot say to the hand: "I have no need of thee," but also the hand cannot say to the eye: "I have no need of thee." The state needs citizens of intellectual ability, of character, and of high standards for leaders, rulers and teachers, and has a right to look to the university for them, since the state, directly or indirectly, maintains the university. By cherishing higher educational institutions the state signifies its need of cultured men in the professions, in business, in legislation. By a process of selection young men of promise and ambition continue their education for several years that they may render service of a higher order than manual labor—the service of leadership, which is as much needed as manual labor, without which manual labor is inefficient. That is to say, the state expends on a selected class a thorough training that they may be fitted for higher service in the state.

We have outgrown the crude notion that democracy is equality, and that it has no use for an aristocracy. Some belated doctrinaires are still proposing schemes for equalizing the condition of men. But it is not the purpose of democracy to raise all men up nor to draw all men down to a common level. Its purpose is to put the best men in the highest places, to recognize superiority. For the aristocracy of birth it has no great regard, although it does not forget that blood tells. For the vulgar aristocracy of wealth it has supreme contempt. To the accident of rank and title it is indifferent. But it recognizes the aristocracy of merit, knowledge, character. Democracy would replace the aristocracy of birth by the aristocracy of worth, would set aside the aristocracy that buys place with gold for that which earns place by capability and distinguished service. Democracy needs nothing so much as it needs such an aristocracy.

Physical Development of School Children

By PROF. STUART H. ROWE,
Head of Department of Logic, Psychology and
Pedagogy, Training School for Teachers,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

So much progress has been made in lighting, heating, ventilating and seating schools that these former scapegoats for the mistakes of teachers and supervisors no longer serve their ancient useful purpose. There is a decline in the physical condition of children from September to June, even in the best built and equipped schools. The following are submitted explanations as possible causes.

1. Failure to make proper use of school equipment.
2. Faulty postures in sitting (especially while writing) and in standing and walking (especially while carrying books).
3. Lack of provision for out-of-door play.
4. Lack of freedom from restraint indoors.
5. Methods productive of worry and confusion.
6. Over stimulation due to failure to provide rest periods or proper alternation of the harder and easier work.
7. Failure to adapt method to individuals lacking normal physical development.

Important suggestions are: Abundant time for free play in the open air winter and summer and in daylight, more short vacations rather than one long vacation, better knowledge of school equipment by teachers, more attention to postures (sitting, standing and writing), plays, games, out-of-door observation, free constructive work, adaptation of the child's instinctive forms of expression, necessity of making important forms of reaction habitual and not merely suggested, essential healthfulness of clear and definite method and straightforward discipline in avoiding confusion, the reduction to the minimum of sources of worry (such as examinations, tests, marks, rules and regulations, and arbitrariness or nervousness in teachers), provision in the programme for rest periods and alternation of work, preparation of teachers to detect symptoms of eye and ear defect, spinal curvature or indications of disease, to test where it is desirable, and to adapt method to such physical defects as cannot be removed, and, finally, positive gymnastic exercises.

TRAPPERS PROSPEROUS.

Furs Are Bringing Better Prices Now Than for Thirty-Three Years Past.

The many trappers operating in northern Minnesota will reap a rich harvest during the present winter, meaning many comforts, even luxuries, in the log cabins of scores of sturdy settlers, in the wilds of the northern country, who are mainly dependent upon their traps during the cold months for a livelihood, says the Duluth Herald.

The settlers and professionals in the country directly tributary to Duluth look for the most part to mink, marten and otter to make their trapping operations profitable, and the pelts of these little animals at present command a higher price than at any time during the past thirty-three years, while there has been a decided slump in the prices paid for furs from the black, blue and silver fox, which bring only \$50 each now, where a year or two ago they were as high as \$300 apiece.

Last winter \$1.50 was considered a good price for a mink pelt, and it wasn't more than a season or two back that \$2.50 was the highest paid for a single pelt of this kind. Now a choice raw mink fur will bring \$11, and a marten pelt from \$18 to \$20, where \$6 or \$7 was paid last winter. An otter skin is worth \$22 just as it comes from the trapper's hands, which is away above any price paid for more than thirty years. Quite a few fisher are caught through northern Minnesota, and these are worth from \$8 to \$10. Beaver are very scarce in this state. They are worth from \$7 to \$9 each.

The higher prices paid for furs will also prove a boon to the Minnesota Indians, or such of them at least as have any business ability. A good many of the Indians trap during the winter, but the trouble with the majority of them is that they do not know the value of their catch, and are likely to sell a \$22 otter pelt for \$4 or \$5, and a \$11 mink pelt for a dollar, or perhaps a pint of whiskey. The white man is well aware of this fact, and some agents make it their business during the winter to do nothing but buy furs of the Indians, selling them later at a handsome margin of profit.

These agents usually travel from reservation to reservation by dog team or snow shoes.

Even the little weasel, scores of which daily leave their tiny tracks in the snow on the outskirts of the city, are worth \$1 each for their pelts. They were valueless three years ago, and two years ago were worth 10 cents each. For a time last winter the pelts brought 50 cents each. The weasel also belongs to the homologue of the American sable, together with the marten, mink, fisher and otter. The American sable really is the marten, according to some authorities. It is commonly called the pine marten, and at first glance the only distinguishing feature between it and the mink is a spot of beautiful orange color on its throat, just under the chin.

A grizzly bear skin is worth \$40, if in the best condition, but of course grizzly bears are unknown in this state. Many black bears are trapped and shot, however, by settlers, Indians and trappers.

Banks in Mexico.

A report from Consul Canada of Vera Cruz says the recent increase of capital stock effected by the Banco de Londres y Mexico and the Banco Central Mexicano, as well as that contemplated by the Banco Nacional de Mexico, has awakened among the directors of many of the local banks a desire of imitating those institutions. The consequences that might result from a simultaneous and altogether too rapid expansion of a group of financial concerns, the greater part of which are without markets for their stock in foreign parts and which do not enjoy the favorable conditions the larger concerns have succeeded in obtaining, seem to be overlooked. Consequently, for the purpose of limiting the circulation of specie or paper money to the necessities of the country, the government will not permit local banks to increase their capital stock without first complying with certain restrictions prescribed by a recent executive department order.

The World's Treasury.

Jonathan and his continent hold the money grip. With one-twentieth of the world's population the United States has two-thirds of its banking power, capital, surplus, circulation and deposits being considered. The banking strength of the world has increased 105 per cent. since 1890, while that of the United States has expended 170 per cent. New York city 200 per cent. New York bank clearings average greater than those of London and far in excess of those of any other financial center. With expansion comes responsibility. Serious financial straits in America would be felt the world over. So inextricably intermixed are the fates of Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris and New York, that none can suffer without the others.

Modest Youth.

The Girl—Oh, dear! I wish I were not rich. I shall hate to have people think that ours is not a love match.

The Man—Yes, I suppose it does look as if you were buying me.—Cleveland Leader.

Cynical.

"After all," said the sentimental youth, "love is a lottery."

"I don't know about that," answered the cynic. "You have some chance in a lottery."—Washington Star.



SAVED BY PRAYER.

How the Manly Stand of One Young Man Helped His Companions to Reform.

"Good-by, Harry; remember that mamma will always pray for your safety."

These were the last words Harry heard as he went out of the gate toward the railroad station to take the train for New York. The words kept ringing in his ears as the train passed rapidly out of the village and new scenes came to his view. At the station in New York city, his uncle was waiting for him.

In a few days Harry was at work in the new, grand store of his uncle. There he became acquainted with young men of his own age who seemed friendly, invited him to join in their excursion parties in the evening, and visit them at their homes. Before the first week had ended he had visited three of the boys of the city who had taken a trip over to Jersey City, where several other boys took a trip on their bicycles. Harry had brought his wheel with him and enjoyed the trip over the new country very much.

After they had gone a distance, they stopped for refreshments, and soon he found himself standing at a bar in a saloon.

"What will you have, Harry?" he heard one of his new friends inquiring.

"I'll take a glass of lemonade, if you please," answered Harry.

"Pretty good joke, Harry; but you don't get such stuff here, we are all going to have beer; I'll order one for you, too." And before he could think of an answer, the bartender had placed it before him.

Harry felt a lump in his throat, but with a fixed determination, answered: "No; I do not drink."

"Pshaw!" exclaimed one of the young men, "you are not temperance, are you?"

"A glass of beer cannot hurt you; it is healthful," said another.

"I promised mother," replied Harry, "that I would not drink anything that might make a drunkard of me, and I'll never begin, I shall never have to stop, no one has ever become a drunkard who refused the first glass, but many drunkards meant to stop after they had tasted beer or liquor 'just once,' no, I shall not drink."

It was a long speech for Harry to make, but he thought of his mother's prayer and resolved that she should not pray in vain. He expounded the boys to ridicule him for his remarks. When Tom Anders, the young man who had worked next to him at the store, therefore, took him by the hand and with emotion said: "Thank you, Harry, my mother used to tell me the same thing, she thinks her boy has never brought the intoxicating cup to his lips; I promise you that from tonight on I shall try to keep it." It surprised Harry greatly.

But his surprise increased when one of the other young men came forward and said: "I promised my present employer that I would never again enter a saloon to drink, when he told me he one the last time, and he said me he could not keep young men in his employ who were addicted to the drink habit. I wanted to keep my promise, but always was afraid to refuse when in company of others."

"Boys," said Adam Wagner, "this is the first time I ever took a drink. My father died a drunkard and I have often heard him say that the first glass was the opening of a life of misery. He often asked me to leave all intoxicating drinks alone; I mean to do so after to-day, and you fellows must help me to keep my promise."

"We shall, we shall," replied his friends, immediately.

"But tell me, Harry," said the young man who had spoken after Tom, "how was it possible for you to refuse? Didn't you expect us all to laugh at your remarks? What gave you such courage in this hour of danger?"

Harry told them the story in his simple, truthful manner, concluding with the words:

"Boys, my mother's prayers saved me."

"Harry," said Adam, "when you write home again tell your mother about the occurrence this evening, and be sure and say that we were saved by her prayer."—N. Y. Observer.

TEMPERANCE POINTS.

A modern chemist has said that in nine quarts of alcohol there is less food than can be spread on the end of a table with a knife.

Greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three historic scourges of war, pestilence and famine.—W. E. Gladstone.

A New York man was arrested and fined \$25 for giving his horse a pint of whisky. Evidently New York is more careful of its horses than its people.

At the recent charities conference in Cincinnati, E. G. Torrence, superintendent of the Illinois reformatory, stated that of 278 boys between the ages of 16 and 19 in his institution 92 per cent. were addicted to cigarette smoking.

Why Women Hate Strong Drink.

The lingering, life-long struggle and despair of countless women with drunken husbands are enough to cause all women to cause strong drink."—Dr. J. G. Holland.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

BACKYARD SHOOTING MATCH

An Exciting Affair, and It Didn't End Just as Was Expected All on Account of a Girl.

There was a target practice on at the Back-Yard Shooting club. It was to be a match between the president, the vice president and the secretary. The treasurer did not shoot, and they let her hold the stakes because she was always fair; the treasurer was only a girl, anyway, she liked all the members, and showed no partiality. She was also umpire for the same reason.

"She's just as good as a boy," said the president, "only she can't pitch. But I ain't blamin' her for that neither."



THE PRESIDENT FROWNED AND PLACED ANOTHER PEA IN THE SLING.

Girls is built different in their bones, so it they can't throw good."

The treasurer was good to look upon, with her round red cheeks, big brown eyes and tousled hair. Not a boy in the club could beat her running, and as for climbing trees, she was like a squirrel. She could climb higher than any of them, because, as the vice president explained: "She's light, and she can't go out on little limbs 'at would bust with us boys."

But as I said, there was a target practice on. The guns used were Ritzky Smith's best improved unpatented Goliath pen-shooters, and the target was an old leather carriage cushion, on one end of which the secretary had painted a fresh spot of white paint. The carriage cushion was neatly tied to the post of the clothes horse, and was all that could be desired as a target.

"Because, you see, if you hit it," explained the president, "the pea will make a spot on the paint, and we'll know who gets nearest the middle."

It was found to be an exciting affair, for the stakes were high—the president's second best jackknife, the vice president's jewelry and the secretary's red crayon pencil were in the hands of the treasurer, all to be turned over to the winner.

The shooting began promptly at 3:30 of a bright Saturday afternoon. Three shots apiece were the limit for the trial.

"First the worst!" said the president; so the secretary had to begin. He fired his first shot wild; nobody ever knew where it landed.

Next! The second hit the edge of the bull's eye.

Next! The third thumped on the carriage cushion somewhere, but left no mark on the white paint.

The secretary saw his red crayon pencil passing from his possession, and he sighed as he stepped back out of the eye of the public.

"Second the same!" called the president, and the vice president took his place in the arena. His right hand trembled slightly, but his eye was firm, for he longed to possess the president's second best jackknife.

Next! The carriage cushion responded, but left no sign.

Next! A tiny spot appeared in the bull's eye just far enough in to make the secretary emit a groan of despair.

Next! Still nearer the center, and the vice president retired with the fire of hope burning in his right eye—he had shot the other so tight when he sighted the mark that it hadn't popped open again as yet.

"Last the best of all the game!" It was now the president's turn. He took

his place haughtily. He measured the distance and calculated.

Next! The pea flew far, but there was no thud on the target. The president frowned, and placed another pea in the sling.

Next! It flew and hit some part of the clothes-horse. The president knitted his brows so tight that he could hardly unravel them.

Next! Tang! There were two distinct thumps. All gathered around the target. Yes, there was the tiny mark of the president's pea, farther in than the others; but square in the very middle of the center of the bull's-eye was a larger mark and a small stone lay on the board beneath.

The treasurer laughed so hard that she nearly dropped the stakes.

"That's my stone!" she said. "The president wasn't doing much, and I turned around to fire that stone at a pear, and it slipped out of my hand and went backwards."

"The stakes is hers," said the president, manfully. "She hit the middle."

The treasurer smiled joyfully and then laughed again.

"I don't want 'em," she said. "The knife's too mortal dull to cut anything; I can't play the Jewsharp, and I couldn't draw a barn door with the pencil; so you can all have 'em back."

"Well," said the president; "if that isn't just like a girl!"—Sarah Noble lives, in Boston Globe.

THE LIBERATED ROPE.

Trick Which Can Be Easily Done When You Know How, But Which Mystifies the Audience.

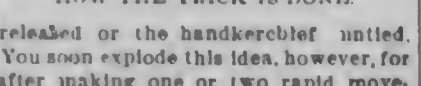
Take a stout rope about 20 feet long, and hand it to your audience for inspection. After they have examined it, let one of them bind your wrists together with a handkerchief.

This being done, have one end of the rope passed over the handkerchief, and let the cords then be held up by one of the company. Now request the person holding the ends to pull one way, while you pull the other, to show that the handkerchief is tightly tied.

There is apparently no way of getting the rope off, except when the ends are released or the handkerchief untied.

You soon explode this idea, however, for after making one or two rapid movements of your hands and arms, you throw the rope off and exhibit your wrists still tied.

Wonderful as this all seems it is very simple, and requires but little practice, as shown clearly by the accompanying illustration, says the People's Home Journal. The part of the rope marked "A" is rolled between the wrists, until it works up through the handkerchief and forms a loop, through which you pass one hand, and then by giving the rope a smart jerk it comes off easily.



HOW THE TRICK IS DONE.

PETER AND HISTORY'S VISIT.

One night some history with a roar, knocking at Peter's bedroom door, "Peter," said it, "I've come in here. Why you refuse to study me?"

And up it jumped with skill and grace, and sat right down on Peter's face. "Now tell me, Peter," then it cried, "What year Haroun Al Raschid died?"

And then tell me the month and day when the Armada passed away; And just who was Demosthenes, please, And how about the civil war?

And what happened by open door? "What do you know of Saladin?" Was Palatuff fat, or rather thin? Do you know what the Minors are?

Tell me of the Juggernaut's car. "So history went on until Peter began to feel real ill. "At last," cried he, "I see that I will have to study you or die!"

—Boston Globe.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

"Jesus Calling Fishermen."—International S. S. Lesson for Feb. 11, 1906.

BY REV. WILLIAM EVANS, B. D. (Director Biblical Department of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; Official Lecturer of the Cook County (Chicago) Sunday School Association on the International S. S. Lesson.)

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Howies.) Lesson: Luke, 5:1-11. Golden Text: "Be ye therefore followers of God as dear children."

Already in our previous lessons we have seen Christ as the Founder of the kingdom of Heaven upon the earth. He was born "a king." His baptism was in a sense the inauguration of the kingdom; the temptation, the testing of the king; being himself thus prepared, we see him now starting out to recruit the first members of his kingdom, who, in addition to being members of the kingdom themselves, should also be instrumental in enlisting others under its banner.

Same Call Extended To-Day.

In the call of these first disciples we recognize the essential conditions which were to underlie all subsequent calls to discipleship. To discover these conditions should be the purpose of all who teach this lesson. The fundamental condition or conditions underlying entrance into the Kingdom of God are forever the same with each succeeding generation. "The gifts and calling of God are without change."

Preaching Still Draws Crowds.

We are told that the "crowds pressed upon Jesus to hear the Word of God." The preaching of the Word of God is always a drawing card. The crowds have not wearied of the preaching of the Gospel, but only of the average preacher who fails to preach the Gospel. Wherever you find a man who like Moody, Torrey, Spurgeon and many others, preaches the Word of God there you will find the streets full of men and women still pressing to hear the message. Fire will always attract those who are cold, and food those who are hungry. So will the preaching of the simple Gospel attract the hearts of men for whom it was prepared. The world was made for the Gospel and the Gospel for the world.

Preaching in the Open Air.

All the great sermons in the Bible were preached in the open air. If the people will not come to church, then let us take the church to them. If it was not beneath the dignity of Jesus Christ to hold open air meetings, it surely cannot be beneath any pretended and assumed dignity we may profess to possess. Let some preachers who doing the hot months of the year preach to but a corporal's guard, go out into the open air and preach to the crowds. The best way to reach the masses is to go after them.

Obedience Required for Discipleship.

First Jesus requested of these men the loan of their boat; and they at once complied with the Master's request. In other words, He asked them to surrender their business for a little while to him. And they did, how magnificently He repaid them is seen in the miraculous draught of fishes. No man can surrender his business to Jesus Christ without eventually being a gainer by it. He "shall receive a hundredfold more in this life and in the world to come life everlasting." (Mark, 10:28-30).

Requires Surrender of Their Thoughts.

Next, Jesus requires that these men recognize him as knowing more about their business than they do themselves. He requires them to do what their own common sense tells there is no use in doing. This is evident by the answer of Peter: "Lord, we have toiled all night and caught nothing, nevertheless," etc. The word "Lord" here probably means "shipmaster," one set over a boat, and is remarkable as used in this connection. The word, "nevertheless," indicates surrender of their thoughts and plans to Christ.

Requires the Surrender of Their Lives.

Finally, Christ required from these men the surrender of their whole lives. "They forsook their nets and their business and followed him." That was final and complete evidence. Ever after they were to devote their lives, not to catching fish but to catching men.

Some Conditions Must Be Met To-day.

No man can enlist under the banner of Christ, nor become a member of the kingdom of God who is not willing to make an absolute surrender of himself and all that he has and expects to be to the Christ and his service. "So likewise, whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple." (Luke 14:33). Of course, Christ may not in fact do so, call upon us all to leave our daily vocation and become preachers or missionaries. No, oftentimes he calls upon us to do what is very much harder—to stay in business and use it for him and his kingdom. There can be no question, however, but that ere we can become Christ's disciples there must be the absolute surrender of ourselves to his absolute and authoritative control. This is the crucial test of Christianity.

All True Disciples Soul-Winners.

Impelled, yea clearly stated in his call to membership in the kingdom was the consecration of these fishermen to the task of catching men. In some Sunday schools there is kept what is called a "Fishermen's Roll," on which there is recorded each Sunday the names of those who have brought in new members. It is a great work to bring others to Jesus Christ. In the first chapter of John we have a detailed account of how these disciples caught their fish for their "Shipmaster." Let us first of all be "still fish-

LITTLE HUMPED SALMON.

Smallest of the Five Species of the Pacific Displayed in New York Aquarium.

The aquarium's fish hatchery is now in operation for the season of 1905-'06. There have already been hatched out in it 2,000 eggs of the humpedbacked salmon, the first of this species ever hatched here, reports the New York Sun.

The humpedbacked salmon is the smallest of five species of Pacific salmon, averaging as it does in weight about five pounds. It rarely reaches a weight of ten pounds. It is found on the northwest coast of the United States and clear around Alaska to the Arctic ocean, and also on the Pacific's Asiatic coast.

Because of its smaller size and because also of the fact that its flesh is of a lighter pink than that of the other species, and so of a less desirable market color, packers have in former years confined their attention mostly to the larger species; but the humpedbacked is one of the best of the salmon as a food fish, and now, with less abundance of the larger varieties, canners are beginning to pack more humpedbacks.

This salmon gets its name from the shape of the high front of its body, which, in the case of the male fish, forms a hump that amounts almost to a deformity when the fish is lean. When the fish is in well-fed condition it resembles the quinnat salmon, and is then shapely and handsome.

None of the Pacific salmon eats after it comes into fresh waters to spawn. In the broad lower reaches of the rivers they preserve their beauty for a time, but they soon lose this when they have begun to make their way upward along the narrower, shallower and rugged courses of the streams, up which they may go to great distances, some of them getting as far from the coast as Idaho, to spawn in the headwaters of the Columbia and Snake rivers.

But up whatever waters they go their travel, and always without food, is an almost constant struggle for them, and they reach their spawning ground wounded and cut and lean and worn. In this long, protracted struggle the humpedbacked salmon's flesh falls away and the fish becomes lean and gaunt, the fat disappears from its head and that becomes shrunken, and then what seems to be a hump appears.

Within recent years the United States fisheries bureau has been endeavoring to establish Pacific coast salmon in the waters of Maine, but thus far without substantial results. There has been no difficulty in planting the female with fry hatched out here from eggs brought from the Pacific coast, but when in obedience to their instincts they have sought the sea, the young fishes of the species thus far planted there have never come back. It was thought that better success might attend planting with humpedbacked salmon, and so that species is now being tried on this coast.

The 2,000 little humpedbacked salmon lately hatched out at the New York aquarium were hatched from eggs obtained by the aquarium from the United States fish hatchery at Craig Brook, Me. The little salmon are now each about an inch in length and doing well.

Partially Explained.

"There are 80,000 more women than men in Massachusetts."

"What has become of the men?"

"They moved out early to avoid the next leap year rush."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Subject to Limitations.

Miss Jellers—I wonder why Flossie's young man wears that ridiculous little topknot on his chin.

Miss Tartun—The reason is, I believe, that there is no other place where he can wear it.—Chicago Tribune.

Bitter Left.

"How does your grandmother get along now that she has lost all her teeth?"

"O, all right. You know she has a biting tongue."—Judge.

MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9	
CATTLE—Fair to good	5.00 @ 5.25
Heavy steers	5.00 @ 5.25
CALVES—Extra	6.75 @ 7.00
HOGS—Choice packers	5.85 @ 6.00
Mixed packers	5.75 @ 5.90
SHEEP—Extra	5.35 @ 5.50
LAMBS—Extra	7.00 @ 7.50
WHEAT—No. 2 mixed	1.15 @ 1.17
WHEAT—No. 3 red	80 @ 81
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 61
CORN—No. 3 mixed	59 @ 60
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
BARLEY—Choice	61 @ 62
BUCKET—Choice dairy	13 @ 15
Choice creamery	12 @ 13
APPLES—Choice	6 @ 7
POTATOES—Per bush	6 @ 6.50
TURBACCO—New	5.00 @ 13.00
Old	4.50 @ 11.75

NEW YORK	
Flour—Winter patent	4.10 @ 4.40
WHEAT—No. 2 red	90 @ 91
CORN—No. 2 mixed	60 @ 61
OATS—No. 2 mixed	40 @ 41
RYE—No. 2	65 @ 66
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
LARD—Steam	7.45 @ 7.75

BALTIMORE	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2 mixed	59 @ 60
OATS—No. 2 mixed	39 @ 40
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
LARD—Steam	7.45 @ 7.75

LOUISVILLE	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2 mixed	59 @ 60
OATS—No. 2 mixed	39 @ 40
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
LARD—Steam	7.45 @ 7.75

INDIANAPOLIS	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	89 @ 90
CORN—No. 2 mixed	59 @ 60
OATS—No. 2 mixed	39 @ 40
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
PORK—Mess	13.50 @ 14.25
LARD—Steam	7.45 @ 7.75

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New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

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Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky., Day Phone 75, Night Phone 47-64

Carriage Satisfaction Here.

Buggies
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.
No better place to buy than HERE, No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,
C. F. HIGGINS, Prop. Richmond, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,
White Station, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, May 1, 1905.

Going North	Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea	3:46 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:15 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.

Going South	Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea	1:32 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.

Going South	Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea	12:17 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville	7:00 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Train number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 16, 1905

FAST BOUND.	No. 1	No. 8	No. 8
Versailles	10:15 a. m.	6:30 p. m.	
Nicholasville	11:00	7:16	
Valley View	11:24	7:40	
Richmond, Ky.	11:55	8:10	
Irvine	1:03	8:30 a. m.	
Beattyville	2:40	9:05	
Beattyville Jct.	8:00	10:20	

WEST BOUND.	No. 2	No. 6	No. 6
Versailles	7:50 a. m.	8:25 p. m.	
Nicholasville	8:55	2:27	
Valley View	9:28	2:58	
Richmond, Ky.	9:50	3:25	
Irvine	10:50	4:25	
Beattyville	12:50	5:50	
Beattyville Jct.	1:30	6:30	

No. 2 and 6, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati, and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 3 connects at Beattyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent, or M. R. SMITH, G. F. & P. Agt. Versailles, Ky.

PRODUCE,

CHICKENS,
GEESE, TURKEYS,
EGGS, HIDES,
TALLOW, ETC.

Bought at top-notch prices by

J. S. GOTT,
Depot Street, Berea, Ky.


The Mouse and the Tooth Brush.

Father likes new fangled things; Strange inventions home he brings, And I think this queer, new broom,

Which he brought to sweep our room, Is not just the shere I'd choose; It is very hard to use.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Here's to the perspicacity of the ground hog! If he came out last Friday, he certainly saw his shadow, and if he foresaw the present cold snap, he was certainly justified in going back to bed. Nevertheless the bright, cold weather of to-day, Wednesday, is inspiring and invigorating to one in good health.

The Berea College case was heard by the Court of Appeals last Friday. Hon. John G. Carlisle presented the case of the College, arguing that the College is justified in contesting the decision of the courts, and that the law is not only a violation of the Bill of Rights of Kentucky, but that it also violates the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The case is now under submission.

A measure that is of interest to many people in this part of the country is that which provides for a tax on dogs. This bill passed the lower house by a considerable majority and has gone to the Senate.

Professor Mason picked mountain pansies on the Pinnacle on the first day of February. There will be no more picked for some time.

Mr. Grosvenor will preach at the Congregational church Sunday morning. Mr. Kitchen will go to his appointment at Combes.

Dr. Hubbard preached the first sermon in the series of meetings to be held in connection with the College this winter at the Chapel, Tuesday night. It was a sermon to make any one think and was especially directed to the young men and women who nearly filled the lower portion of the Chapel. Notice of the meetings is given elsewhere.

President and Mrs. Frost returned on the midnight train Tuesday night.

A strong story by Stanley J. Wayman, entitled Under the Red Robe, will be begun in the next issue of the Citizen. This is a story of adventure, the plot of which is laid in France, in the time of Cardinal Richelieu. It will well repay a reading.

Attention is called to advertisement of G. D. Holliday in this issue of the Citizen. It is not often that one can have the services of such a business man as Mr. Holliday either in buying or selling. His list of farms for sale is a remarkable testimony to his energy and business capacity.

The distribution of the Citizen last week was hindered by an unfortunate break down of the press and that the paper was issued at all is due to the courtesy of the News on whose press the second half of the Citizen was largely printed. The press is now being put into good shape, and it is hoped that hereafter there will be no delay.

Mr. J. P. Bicknell has sold the farm of Mr. Wilson, known as the B. R. Robinson place, to Richard Kimbrell, consideration, \$1550. This is a double transaction, Mr. Bicknell having sold Mr. Kimbrell's farm last week.

Mrs. Wm. Porter and children left Monday for a month's stay in Texas. Mr. Porter accompanied them as far as Louisville.

Miss Anna Fay Hanson has gone to Cincinnati to study art at the Art Academy.

A number of complaints have come in lately that subscribers have not received their papers. The fault is somewhere else than in the Citizen office. The papers are mailed by a machine that cannot make a mistake in its work, and there is a very small possibility that a paper is laid aside before it leaves the office. A complaint to the postmaster of those who do not receive their papers regularly may help matters.

G. D. Holliday is planning to procure oysters in bulk and keep them in stock. This will be good news for oyster lovers.

The history of the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, now running in the Citizen, is of vivid interest. No veteran of that regiment or, indeed any Kentucky regiment should let the opportunity to secure this rare history slip. Back numbers will be supplied to new subscribers.

Mr. Frank Livengood has returned from the Canal Zone and is now in his old place at the Berea Bank. Mr. Livengood says that, while a critic can still find much to write about at Colon, the work is going on well and conditions are as good as can be expected in a new work under new and untried conditions.

Professor Charles Lane gave the second lecture in the course at the Chapel last Monday night. Prof. Lane is a witty and genial man who succeeds admirably in becoming en rapport with his audience from the start. His fund of anecdote and illustration is wonderful. We recognized several of what we have been accustomed to consider our own stories in the Professor's talk, but they were so well told that we enjoyed them more than ever.

Rev. Mr. Pasco has an appointment at Corbin each Sunday for the present. He reports a good work in that growing place, and the Congregational church there is to be congratulated on securing Mr. Pasco's services. Mr. and Mrs. Pasco have moved into the rooms in their house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and will hereafter be more accessible to their friends.

Mr. Crutcher, Commonwealth Attorney for this district, is doing good service in the cause of law and order. On Tuesday, besides the conviction of others, Wm. Jones, of the firm of Wm. Jones & Son, saloon keepers, of Richmond, was convicted of shipping liquor to a minor in Berea. George Thatcher was convicted of selling liquor in violation of the law in Berea, and fined \$60 and given 10 days in jail. A majority of the jury wanted to give him a harder punishment. In the Thatcher case, Mr. Crutcher paid a high tribute to Berea

College and its work, and denounced in scathing terms the attempts to violate the liquor laws in the town. Mr. Crutcher is from Nicholasville, and has expressed his determination to do all he can to break up the violation of the law in the community.

Mr. McWhorter, who has been visiting in Illinois for the last month returned Saturday.

The measles have broken out again from those who were first affected and the doctors are busy this week. There seem to be no dangerous cases however.

Mr. Hacker is building himself a new house on Elder Street just south of Jackson.

Mr. Little also proposes to put up a house for himself on Elder Street, between Jackson and Big Hill Road.

Mr. Bond, will soon put up a new house on Elder Street just south of Mr. Chastain's.

Mrs. S. R. Baker, who has been in the dry goods department of Mr. Welch's store for twelve years, will retire on Thursday next. Mrs. Baker has a host of friends whom she has won by her cheerful, obliging, friendly spirit who will be sorry to lose her advice in trading. Miss Nannie McWhorter is her successor.

The time table of the Louisville and Nashville Rail Road will hereafter be on this page where changes can be readily made.

Mrs. Will Jones is quite ill with the measles.

On account of the meeting of the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association, the L. & N. will sell round trip tickets to Louisville on Feb. 24, 25 and 26 at one fare plus 25 cents, good returning until March 6.

Notice Christmas's ad this week says he has shipped in nearly three car loads of furniture and stoves in the past three days. "What do the people do with so much plunder?"

College Locals.

Rev. Thomson went to Richmond on a business trip Wednesday.

Mr. Dick went to Richmond on court duty last week.

Mr. Sanford, of Cincinnati, was in Berea last Wednesday looking up the matter of free delivery for the Adams Express Co.

The sad news of the death of Ralph Patin's brother came Tuesday.

New students are still coming until the enrollment now is 885.

Mr. Gibson, of Knox County, came to Berea Monday to enter his son in school.

The Redistricting Measure.

A Redistricting measure is now before the Assembly that for pure and unadulterated gall rivals anything ever done in New York city in the days of Tweed or Croker. There is absolutely no excuse for such a measure except that it secures for a little while longer the dominance of the Democratic party in Kentucky, a dominance that was recovered after it had once been lost, under the brilliant but unscrupulous machinations of William Goebel. It is for this recovery, by the way, that a large party in the Legislature propose to canonize Mr. Goebel by placing his statue with that of Henry Clay in the national Hall of Fame. The unblushing effrontery of the bill evidently stirs the indignation of even the better class of Democratic papers in the state. The Courier-Journal correspondent declares that the Republicans are doing little open objecting to the measure. What is the use? Perhaps also they think that there could be nothing worse than the present gerrymander and that an open and unblinking massing of Republican counties on the one hand and the partitioning them out with Democratic strongholds on the other will have a salutary effect on the rudimentary consciences of the people who now permit such things in the Commonwealth.

I have just been authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony. Any one who wishes to join in wedlock will do well to call on J. S. Wilson, Berea, Ky. All calls attended to and charges reasonable.

JOSEPH WILSON, J. P. M. C.

Anxious to Sell.

A newly finished, well improved House and Lot on Mill street.

Also an extra large lot in the west end of town, containing a fairly good House.

Anyone desiring a home in Berea should call on me. I can furnish you property either up town or down in the valley,—property already improved or a nice large lot with a house that you can improve yourself.

H. C. COMBS.

FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodus.

GREAT MEETING

Dr. Hubbard, of Auburn, N. Y., Eloquent Son of Kentucky. Touches All Hearts.

Dr. Hubbard arrived as announced and preached his first sermon on Tuesday night to a deeply interested audience. He spoke again at the Parish House, on Wednesday at 3:15 in the evening.

The New Chapel is a delight, with its perfect ventilation, steam heat, easy seats and brilliant electric lights.

The citizens are particularly invited to attend Morning Prayers, which will be led by Dr. Hubbard at 9:25 each day.

Let all within reach lay aside other business and enjoy the great opportunity held out by this meeting.

Dr. Hubbard is a sound Bible preacher, and a practical man who wins the confidence of all who hear him, while he warms their hearts by his broad sympathy and wonderful presentation of the truth.

OBITUARY.

Frances Eliza (Weld) Robinson, who died in Berea on Jan. 20, was born in Boothbay, Me., Mar. 23, 1831, being descended from the well known Roxbury, Mass., Weld family. On Oct. 3, 1852, she was married in Boston, Mass., to Joseph Wadleigh Robinson, who was obliged because of failing health to retire from the city to a farm in his former home town, Meredith, N. H. There they lived a quiet but happy life together for thirty-four years until Mr. Robinson's death in 1886. Seven children were born to them of whom six survive. Since her husband's death Mrs. Robinson resided in Meredith, Hanover and Meriden, N. H., and in Cambridge, Mass. Since 1901 she spent the school years in Berea with her daughter and the summers at the old Robinson homestead among the Granite Hills.

She was a woman of great intelligence and refinement, quick intuitions and rare unselfishness and made many friends wherever she lived. She was always the center of a happy home, where love and service ruled. She had keen interest in everything. Of her it has been truly said that she exemplified the fullest life at high tide.

Her children are Mrs. Morrill S. Swain of Laconia, N. H., Miss Josephine A. Robinson, Dean of Women of Berea College, Prof. Maurice H. Robinson, Ph. D., formerly of Yale, but now of the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., Mr. Francis J. Robinson, of Meredith, N. H., Rev. Charles F. Robinson, of Clinton, Conn., and Mr. George W. Robinson, Secretary of the Graduate School at Harvard University.

Services were held here at the home, and again in Meredith at the home of her son on Feb. 1. Her body was buried beside that of her husband in the old family burying ground, a most beautiful spot facing the lakes and the summer sunrise upon the mountains.

She was busy little with the thought of creeds or any philosophy of living, but spent her time and energy in righteous and beautiful action.

To fill the hour that is happiness
To fill the hour and leave no crevice
For pleasure or approval

Death of Mrs. Dalton.

A Cincinnati paper announces the death of Mrs. Minnie M. Dalton, at her residence on Price Hill on Monday, the 5th inst., in the 35th year of her age. Some twelve years ago, the deceased, as Miss Minnie Hathaway, was for a time teacher of music in Berea College. Since that time, she has kept in touch with the work here, and has warm friends in this place who will mourn her untimely death. She was genial in disposition, constant in her friendships, and a devoted Christian. She will be tenderly remembered by those who had the privilege of knowing her best.

Why Refer to Doctors

Because we make medicines for them. We give them the formula for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and they prescribe it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption. They trust it. Then you can afford to trust it. Sold for over 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a remedy that should be in every home. I have used a great deal of it for hard coughs and colds, and I know what a splendid medicine it is. I can not recommend it too highly."—MARK E. COHEN, Hyde Park, Mass.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA, PILLS, HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills greatly aid the Cherry Pectoral in breaking up a cold.

GET SQUARE WITH YOUR COLD

Our Laxative Cold tablets knock colds and grippe silly.

Take them at night, feel better next morning.

It is a good thing to have a bottle of reliable cough syrup on hand to use when first need a "stitch in time, etc."

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

At the Up-to-Date Grocery

You can always find

The Freshest and Best

Of Everything that can be found in the Market.

Everybody's business solicited. Prompt delivery.

W. D. LOGSDON

Proprietor.

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

DON'T MISS

THE

Special Sale

—AT—

The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM.

Pithy and Pointed Paragraphs of Recent Interesting Happenings.

EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Doings of the Government Officials—Crimes and Casualties and Other Notes of General Interest.

News From Congress.

Representative Lamb (Va.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to deliver to the Southern Historical society of Richmond, Va., all the confederate battle flags in the war department.

The house subcommittee of the committee on railways and canals decided to report favorably a bill granting a federal charter for the construction of a canal between Pittsburg, Pa., and Lake Erie, the lake entrance to the canal to be at Ashtabula, O.

The bill passed the first reading on the 31st passed a bill granting a federal charter to the Carnegie foundation for the advancement of teaching. The fund consists of \$10,000,000, the income of which is to furnish a pension to retired educators.

The senate on the 1st passed 30 or 40 miscellaneous bills and gave several hours time to the consideration of the shipping bill. Among the bills passed was one providing for a delegate in congress from Alaska and a number providing for lighthouses, revenue cutters and fish culture stations.

Representative Williams (Miss.) introduced a bill preventing common carriers from accepting any shipments of liquor where the carriers must collect the purchase price to complete the sale.

Democratic senators perfected what they believe to be a compact organization to defeat the Santo Domingo treaty and place the minority in a position to compel a strict party vote on other questions likely to arise during the present session.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Another step looking to congressional action to preserve Niagara Falls was taken in the filing of the report of Chairman Burton, of the house committee on rivers and harbors, on a resolution calling for information from the international commission on that subject.

Several New York newspapers announced the marriage of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, widow of the traction capitalist, to William Milner, of San Francisco. Mr. Milner is the son of the late Leland H. Milner, former minister to Mexico and Guatemala who resided at Honolulu, Cal.

All doubts regarding the marriage of Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, widow of the traction millionaire, to William Milner, the young Californian, were removed when Mrs. Milner admitted the marriage had taken place.

A decision that Henry H. Rogers, vice president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, shall not be compelled to answer the questions which he recently refused to answer in the taking of testimony in the case of the state of Missouri against the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and other oil companies was handed down by Justice Glendon, in the New York supreme court.

Ninety alleged murderers, the greatest number ever herded in one jail at one time in the west, are to be rushed to trial within the next 10 days at Chicago, and short shrift will be given any man convicted, for the state attorney will make a moral example of every man guilty of taking human life.

Representative R. R. Holt, of Illinois, who has been ill at his home for more than a week past of a trouble with his heart, is reported to be improving, having passed the crisis of the disease.

Secretary Bonaparte is confined to his home in Baltimore with an attack of tonsillitis and upon the advice of his physician will remain in doors for several days.

The fact that the Equitable Life Assurance society has for the last four years insured free the lives of its 500 employees for \$1,000 each has become known. Since the institution of the free insurance scheme 17 deaths have occurred among the employees.

Four governors, representatives of 32 states, members of state commissions' conference on uniform legislation and representatives of the National Underwriters' association were recognized as duly accredited delegates to the national insurance convention in Chicago.

Boston & Maine road will establish a pension system for such of its employees as shall have given 30 years of service to the road, and who have reached the age of 60.

Forced to keep within congressional appropriations for the current fiscal year, the navy department is reducing by 44 per cent, the force employed by the bureau of steam engineering in the ten navy yards.

While the joint printing committee of congress has not proposed a single line of legislation at the present session, the agitation for a reduction of government printing already has resulted in a prospective saving of a million dollars a year.

A fire at Panama destroyed \$350,000 worth of property with but \$70,000 insurance.

There is a deadlock between the coal operators and miners of both the central competitive and southwest districts. John Mitchell, president of the miners, delivered his ultimatum to the joint scale committee of the central district, declaring that there must be an increase in wages or there will be no agreement.

The counter proposition offered by the coal operators of the central competitive district was rejected by an almost unanimous vote of the national convention of the United Mine Workers.

The United Mine Workers' convention adjourned after a failure to make an agreement with the operators as to the wage scale. Unless there is some intervention about 550,000 mine workers will go on strike April 1. This will involve 2,000,000 persons dependent upon the industry. The strike will embrace Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, West Virginia, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Indian Territory.

Vast quantities of soft coal are being stored in vessels at lake ports in anticipation of a possible strike of the miners. Operators are paying in some cases 15 cents a ton storage charges on board vessels.

The collieries throughout the anthracite region have orders to operate with full capacity from now until April 1. A number of washeries in the Shenandoah field that have been closed will resume operations on full time.

Friends of John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life, say he is a very sick man. He is confined to his bed most of the time.

Everywhere in France the actual putting into operation of the clause of the church and state separation bill, which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches, has aroused a storm of protest.

The French government has decided to prosecute the priests who took part in the disorders caused by efforts to resist inventories on church plate and valuables under the law for separation of church and state.

Acting upon instructions from the Missouri secretary of state, the prosecuting attorney will file suit this month against 1,137 corporations of Kansas City and vicinity which, it is charged, have violated the anti-trust law of Missouri.

Delegates to the national insurance convention adopted a report favoring reform in the life insurance business. The system commonly known as the "referred plan" is characterized as unbusinesslike in principle and unjust in its operation.

Thomas Minshall, postmaster at La Crosse, Minn., for 46 consecutive years, 1850 to 1909, is dead at the age of 82 years. He held office the longest of any postmaster in the United States.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending February 1 number 288, against 276 the previous week, 289 in the like week of 1905, 216 in 1904 and 203 in 1903. In Canada failures for the week were 24.

The mayor of Santiago, Cuba, telegraphed the suggestion that the plantations of which San Juan Hill is a part be purchased for Miss Alice Roosevelt's wedding present, but the matter has already been turned over to the minister at Paris.

The Wagon Car Co., the largest car building concern in New England, has been taken into the big car building combine which will control a large part of the car building business in the United States.

Hocco Bell, boy bandit, hanged himself in the county jail, Chicago, using a sheet, attached to a bar of his cell door, to end his unhappy life.

Father Gilbert Simon lost his life at Peru, Ill., after saving three students from drowning. Three other students in attendance at St. Hilda's college, a Catholic school, near Peru, were drowned.

The residence of Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, an American missionary of Peru, in the district of Canton, was looted by an armed band of Chinese.

After living more than a century without being afflicted with any church, Mrs. Drusilla Norrell, now in her 102d year, was received into full membership in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn.

That Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum, adopted daughter of John Sherman, of Ohio, must pay the full inheritance tax as a "stranger in blood to the decedent" on the bequest of \$90,044.39, left her by the statesman, was the decision handed by down by Judge Morris in the United States circuit court.

The attitude of the French press toward Germany in the Moroccan question has induced the German government to declare emphatically that a failure of the Algeiras conference would not lead to war with France.

The Union elevator in East St. Louis, Ill., containing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at \$1,500,000. The fire spread to the stables of the St. Louis Transfer Co., and 200 horses and as many wagons were burned, in addition to the destruction of the building.

In his annual report to the board of overseers, President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, declares that football as now played is more brutalizing than prize fighting, cock fighting and bull fighting, and is wholly unfit for colleges and schools.

In response to a request from the Italian minister, President Palma cancelled the exequatur of the Italian vice consul, Luis Torricelli, who was afterward arrested charged with the theft of \$40,000 entrusted to him by a widow.

The Italian canal commission in its report will favor a lock canal.

Christian IX., the aged king of Denmark, dean of the crowned heads of Europe, father of King George of Greece, of Queen Alexandra of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, of Russia, and related by blood or by marriage to most of the European rulers, died with startling suddenness in Amalienborg palace. The accession of his successor, Prince Frederick, his eldest son, who will be known as Frederick VIII., will be proclaimed.

The new king, Frederick VIII., now reigns over Denmark. His accession has been hailed with all appropriate enthusiasm and ceremony, but sorrow for the death of Christian IX. is the predominant sentiment.

It is stated that King Christian left only a small fortune, amounting probably to less than \$250,000. The king was exceedingly charitable and gave large sums of money for the relief of the poor and to deserving institutions.

All hopes of reconciliation between Countess Anna Gould de Castellane, the American wife of Count Boni de Castellane, and her husband, seems doomed. The countess has instituted legal proceedings for a separation from the count.

Helen M. Post, the famous "mental healer," after a trial of 12 days, was found guilty of using the mails to defraud, at Jacksonville, Fla. She was sentenced to pay \$500 fine and serve 30 days in jail.

Fire badly damaged a Merwin avenue building in which John D. Rockefeller's office was located when he first started in the oil business in Cleveland, O.

The shah of Persia has agreed to the election of a parliament, which will be known as the house of justice.

In a fire in the home of Grant Stewart, at Prentice, Wis., Stewart, a baby and two children were burned to death. Mrs. Stewart, who escaped, was ill and suffered severely from exposure in the cold. She may die.

Mrs. William Ellis Corey, wife of the Pittsburgh steel magnate, is critically ill in Salt Lake City. She became so ill in Ogden that she was compelled to get off the train.

At Vesuvius is in eruption from a fissure 400 meters in length on the right side of the mountain. It is a magnificent sight.

It was learned in New York that an agreement which will bring the Union Pacific and Illinois Central railroads together under one management has been positively arranged.

The president has selected Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, commanding the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y., to be promoted to the grade of major general, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Maj. Gen. Sumner.

Passengers of the Red D line steamer Philadelphia, from New York, January 20, and La Guayra, Venezuela, which arrived at Wilhelmstadt, Curacao, from the latter port, report that President Castro is making every possible war preparation.

Fifty men were burned, many of them seriously, in an explosion at the Sterling Salt Co. mine, near Cuylerville, N. Y.

Mrs. Eliza Hull, wife of Prof. Lawrence C. Hull, commander of Orchard Lake military academy, Michigan, and daughter of Dr. N. S. Darling, of Laporte, Ind., died at Boulder, Col., where she went for her health.

The action of the president in pardoning Midshipman John P. Miller, of Lancaster, Ky., who was convicted of lashing by court-martial, was promulgated at dinner formation at the naval academy and Miller resumed his position as captain of the 12th company.

Work on the Kessler tunnel on the 65 mile Wabash connecting link between Cumberland, Md., and Cherry Run, was completed, opening the link and connecting the Wabash with the Atlantic seaboard.

Lady Grey, wife of Sir Edward Grey, British foreign minister who sustained concussion of the brain by being thrown from her trap at Eppingham, Northumberland, died without having regained consciousness.

Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, who is ill with an attack of appendicitis, is reported as slightly better. The attack is proving more severe than expected.

While walking along the Pennsylvania railroad tracks near Spring Mill, Pa., Joseph Masni, 28, and Michael Augustine, 35, were struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

The legislative insurance investigation committee expects to practically complete the labor of framing its 75,000-word report in a few days. It is regarded as unlikely that there will be a minority report.

Two men who had represented themselves to be theatrical agents, robbed two women who had been attracted to their headquarters by means of advertisements.

A statement prepared by the department of commerce and labor shows that the commerce between Italy and the United States in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated \$77,500,000, almost equally divided between imports and exports.

Extremism, has been caused by the discovery of gold in the White mountains of Oklahoma. The district is booming.

Hit by a dog, since pronounced mad, Carl Sage, George Talbot, George Allen, Charles Mendenhall, Guy Simmons and James Matthews were taken charge of by the health authorities at Battle Creek, Mich.

Count De La Beuchefoucauld, who was arrested in connection with the church riots in France, was sentenced to three months imprisonment by the correctional tribunal without application to the first offenders' act.

COAL STRIKE ORDER.

Secretary-Treasurer Wilson Will Be Instructed to Prepare it.

It Will Become Effective April 1—The Question of a Per Capita Tax of \$1 For a Defense Fund Discussed.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 5.—It was intimated at the international headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America Sunday that before the adjournment of the present session of the executive board Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Wilson will be instructed to prepare a formal strike order, effective April 1, in order to avoid the necessity of reassembling the board after the adjournment of the present session.

No meeting of the board was held Sunday. The question of the per capita tax of \$1 for the establishment of a national defense fund, which was informally discussed just before the adjournment of the board meeting Saturday evening, is expected to be the first subject taken up when that body resumes its meeting.

An interesting situation in this connection has come about as a result of the resolution passed by the national convention providing that no district shall sign any wage agreement until it has obtained satisfactory settlements. This resolution has been definitely explained by W. D. Ryan, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois district, who proposed it by Vice President Tom L. Lewis, who spoke in favor of its passage, and by President Mitchell, who placed the motion before the convention, to include "every district under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, whether anthracite, bituminous or black coal regions in the United States and Canada."

Under this ruling the scale committee appointed by the anthracite miners in their Shamokin convention early in December will have no power to sign a contract even if their demands are conceded by the anthracite operators unless the miners of all other districts effect an agreement with their employers.

RAILWAY RATE BILL.

There Promises To Be a Long Discussion on That Measure.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Chairman Hepburn, in charge of the railroad rate bill in the national house of representatives, is unable to see the end of the discussion of that measure. Under the special order it has the right of way until disposed of. The very first day of the debate, which began last Tuesday, developed the desire of many members to make speeches. An extra hour was added to each day and still the list of applicants for time grew larger. Mr. Hepburn has a long list of republicans who are anxious to be heard, and Mr. Adamson, controlling the time on the minority side, says there are 50 democrats who wish to be heard in favor of the measure.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

A Bloody Bullfight Was Given in Honor of the Delegates.

Algeiras, Feb. 5.—The brilliant, though bloody spectacle, of a bullfight in honor of the conference on Moroccan reforms was the event of Sunday. Crowds came from all parts of Andalusia to the vast stone amphitheater where the bullfight is and more than 6,000 persons saw the fight.

Most of the delegates to the conference were represented and many of the envoys were accompanied by their wives and daughters. The American and British delegates did not attend. One bull killed five horses, four of them dying in the arena, the fifth one, terribly gored, staggered outside and died.

HAWAIIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES.

They Will Make an Appeal Before the Committees of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 5.—A delegation of Hawaiian citizens arrived here to appear before committees of the congress to advocate legislation requiring three-fourths of the customs duties and internal revenues collected in the territory to be expended on public works there.

It is said \$1,200,000 a year, equal to \$8 per capita of the population, is taken out of the territory, which the members of the delegation constitute a heavy drain on its resources.

Harvard Graduates Selected.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, announced the names of the gentlemen whom he has selected to act as best man and ushers at his wedding to Miss Alice Roosevelt on February 17. They are, in most cases, Harvard graduates and intimate friends of the bridegroom.

Andrew Carnegie's Offer.

Swarthmore, Pa., Feb. 5.—Prof. Swayne, of Swarthmore college, announced that Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate \$50,000 for a new library building on condition that the college shall raise \$50,000 for the maintenance of the building.

Impressive Memorial Services.

Copenhagen, Feb. 5.—There was an impressive memorial service over the body of King Christian IX. in the "Garden" room of the palace Sunday night. All the members of the royal family were present.

FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Sale of Toy Pistols and Explosives To Children Prohibited.

Frankfort, Feb. 2.—A big delegation of business men from Covington arrived to urge the senate to pass the annexation bill for second-class cities, that has already passed the house in amended form, that removes all valid objections to the bill. The following bills were passed: Allen bill to remove the doubt as to the day upon which the legislature shall elect a United States senator. John bill authorizing the county fiscal courts to fix the date upon which contracts are to be let for working county roads by taxation. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for a new laundry, lighting plant and other improvements for the Western asylum at Hopkinsville. The Cammack bill relating to the possession of land and interests therein where there has been or may be a severance of the mineral or other interests from the surface.

A resolution was introduced in the house by Representative E. Barry, of Marshall county, requesting Speaker Lawrence to appoint a committee of five to investigate all the departments and report back to the house whether there are any useless offices and whether the most is being received by the state for her money. Was adopted. Chairman McKnight, of the Charles va. Campbell contest committee, reported the committee's report allowing Representative Campbell to retain his seat, and the report was adopted unanimously. Mr. McKnight indicated the time for the consideration by house bill No. 115, fixing the new 22d judicial district. The new district is to consist of Carter, Elliott, Lawrence and Grayson counties. The bill was passed 82 to 4.

Frankfort, Feb. 3.—The senate passed the Delavan bill Friday, prohibiting the sale of toy pistols, toy cannon and explosives of all kinds used by children. Senator Rives, of Christian, was the only one who spoke against the bill, and he said that in using toy pistols and explosives boys acquired early training to make good soldiers, and he thought the bill unpatriotic. Another important bill passed by the senate was one continuing the state geological survey for two years longer and increasing the appropriation to \$25,000 a year instead of \$15,000. Ten thousand of this sum is to be used in conjunction with a like amount expended by the federal government.

The house had a lively day of debate over the Dorsey-Muelier matter from Louisville, which resulted in Muelier, a democrat, retaining his seat by an overwhelming majority, although two democrats on the committee filed a minority report, urging that Dorsey be seated. The house committee on codes of practice agreed to report favorably the senate bill empowering the court of appeals to appoint a commissioner for that court in the same salary that the judges receive. The senate and house both adjourned over the Monday.

BANNER TOBACCO CROP.

C. R. Jarvis Raised One Which Averaged 1,700 Pounds To The Acre.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 5.—C. R. Jarvis, a tenant, raised a crop of tobacco on 15 acres of B. T. Wright's land which averaged 1,700 pounds to the acre. He has just sold this crop to the American Tobacco Co. at \$8.34 per hundredweight, of \$141.78 per acre, realizing nearly twice as much for the crop as the value of the land on which it was grown.

Charitable Institutions Remembered.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 3.—Timothy Dineen, who died here recently, has left \$250 each to the House of the Good Shepherd at Newport and the St. Joseph's hospital, Campbell county. The widow was well provided for out of the estate valued at about \$10,000, but a great many small bequests were made to charitable institutions and to the Catholic church.

Hia Head Torn Off.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 5.—Excusing himself from a meeting of the deacons of the Negro Baptist church, near here, Robert Robertson, who had a dispute over the financial condition of the church, went to his buggy and got a shotgun and returned to the building. Without warning he fired at a man named Smith, the load of shot tearing the man's head off.

Paris Saloon Raided.

Paris, Ky., Feb. 5.—The first important arrest since the bid was put on here was made in a raid on the saloon of M. L. Woods where, it is alleged, more than 40 negroes and white men were engaged in a crap game. All restaurants and lunch counters run in connection with saloons will have to close hereafter on Sundays.

Disastrous Fire in Richmond.

Richmond, Ky., Feb. 5.—One of the most disastrous fires which has visited this city in many years destroyed the "Busy Bee Cash Store," owned by W. D. Oldham, entailing a loss of nearly \$64,000. This loss is about two thirds covered by insurance.

Mrs. Nancy K. Flite Weds.

Sharpsburg, Ky., Feb. 5.—News has just been received here that Mrs. Nancy Kineer Flite, an attractive young widow of this town, was married at Jacksonsville, Fla., to Mr. Harry Pryor, a prominent young business man of Madison, Ga.

Immersed in the River.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Twenty-eight colored convicts were immersed in the river at the foot of First street by Rev. William Johnson, pastor of the Ninth street church. All wore white gowns.

ALLEGED LYNCHERS.

Joseph Farris and Bill Queen Lodged in Jail at Jackson.

London, Ky., Feb. 3.—Joseph Farris and Bill Queen were Thursday lodged in the county jail on warrants charging willful murder in participating in the lynching of Virgil Flowers, a negro, taken from the London jail October 16 by 75 masked men and hanged to an apple tree. Flowers was awaiting an order to be taken to Frankfort for life imprisonment for the murder of George Farris, of Grays, Knox county. Farris was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Pigg at his home, near Lynn Camp, about 13 miles from London. Queen was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Scoville at his home, near Keavey. Warrants have been sent to Sheriff D. H. Williams, of Knox county, for Brit Farris, father of the negro's victim; William Keek and James Trooper. All live in Knox county. An investigation is still going on before County Judge Pennington, conducted by the Commonwealth's Attorney Lewis and County Attorney Johnson.

HELD AS ACCESSORIES.

Inquest Over the Body of James Adkins at Corbin, Ky.

Corbin, Ky., Feb. 2.—At the inquest held over the body of James Adkins, who was shot by his 16-year-old stepson, William Turner, the fact was established that there had been others connected with the crime besides the boy who committed the murder. Wm. Turner was held as the principal, Mrs. James Adkins, wife of the murdered man, and Mai Powell, who lived in the same house, being held as accessories. The examining trial will be held at Williamsburg February 5.

A FATAL DEBATE.

Rockefeller's Chances To Enter Heaven Was the Subject.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 5.—It leaked out that the fatal quarrel in the Owensboro Baptist church, which resulted in the killing of Samuel Smith by Robert Robertson, a fellow-deacon, was over John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Robertson insisted that the oil magnate would have a harder time to enter heaven than a camel would have to pass through a needle's eye. Smith hotly contradicted the deacon.

THE KITTY LEAGUE.

Six Members Have Been Secured in Mattoon and Charleston.

Paducah, Ky., Feb. 5.—The sixth member of the Kitty league has been secured. It is Mattoon and Charleston, Ill. They both have a population of 22,000 and are connected by electric railway. The park will be located midway, which will place it six miles from each city. The league is now composed of Paducah, Ky.; Vincennes, Ind.; Cairo, Jacksonville, Danville, Mattoon and Charleston, Ill.

Waa Well Known in Covington.

Covington, Ky., Feb. 5.—The drowning of Rev. Father Valentine Simon in a branch of the Illinois river was received with regret by many persons in this city. Father Simon was a nephew of Rev. Father Prior Rhabanus, O. S. B., of St. Joseph's church, and read his first mass in that church in June, 1904.

Strikers Turned Away.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 5.—Two hundred Italian laborers, who struck for an advance in wages while employed on Kentucky's new capitol building, arrived in this city from Frankfort. They applied to the street cleaning department for employment, but were turned away.

Noted Stallion Killed.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 5.—Information has been received to the effect that the noted stallion Blackstock, owned by Francis C. Bishop, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., had broken a leg and had to be destroyed. The horse was regarded as one of the most promising sires in the country.

Barn and Contents Burned.

London, Ky., Feb. 2.—The large barn of W. H. Harlickroad, who lives two miles south of here, was burned with a large amount of corn, baled hay, farm implements, harness, wagons, buggies, two horses, one mule and 16 head of cattle. The loss is over \$2,000.

Alleged Post Office Robbers.

Owensboro, Ky., Feb. 3.—D. C. Irish, alias "Irish Billy," alias William Barrett, and Charles Snider, alias Frank Jones, alias John Snyder, were brought here from Henderson charged with robbing the post office at Dalton, Hopkins county, on January 6.

Working in Harmony.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 5.—So far the present legislature has been "behaving" harmoniously, that is, all the bills that have passed have passed by almost unanimous vote and those bills defeated have been defeated overwhelmingly.

L. & N. Improvements.

Barboursville, Ky., Feb. 5.—It is unofficially announced that the Louisville & Nashville Co. will shortly let a contract for the building of 24 miles of new line between Corbin and Livingston.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

WALLACETON

Feb. 5.—Ebb Brockman has sold his tobacco, about 4500 lbs., to the tobacco dealer of Paint Lick, Mr. Beasley.—George Ballard, of Wallaceton, sold two horses to Willie Rogers, of Berea, one a 4-year old bay for \$180, and a yellow horse for \$140.—S.W. Wylie sold a nice bunch of hogs to Bill Stoe at 5 cents per pound.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard and granddaughter, Pearl Brockman, visited Uncle David McColum Sunday.—George Tisdale, Jr., left last Thursday for Greene county, Ill., where he expects to work this summer.—The three Misses Todd, Miss Mary, Miss Fannie and Miss Jennie, entertained quite a number of young people at their home last Monday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Todd gave the young people a social and candy-pulling on Wednesday evening last. All were sweet when they started home.—G. B. Gabbard has received his new buggy which he ordered from Chicago, Ill.

BIG HILL.

Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wilson and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Huck Wilson last Sunday.—Misses Minnie Azbill, Myrtle Settle, Flora Green, Ellen and Bertha Carrier and Messrs. Clent and Lutz Carrier, Richard Lucas and Elihu Bingham spent Sunday evening with Mr. Bud McKeehan and sister Minerva.—A Christian Endeavor meeting is held at Pilot Knob school house every Saturday night; everybody is invited to come and take a hand.—Mrs. J. Reece and daughter Cordelia visited Mrs. Julia C. Green Saturday evening.—Mrs. Amanda Baker is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ann Hudson, this week.—Little Eva and Debbie Baker, of Hugh, are visiting their grandma, Mrs. Green this week.—Misses Maggie and Artie Abrams spent Thursday evening with Miss Flora Green.—Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle have moved back to their old home place. The people of this vicinity are glad to have them back.—Jerry Richardson is building a new dwelling house near the Big Hill post-office.—Jeff Wilson and Elden Baker, of Hickory Plains, visited Bud McKeehan Friday night.

JACKSON COUNTY.

EVERGREEN.

Feb. 5.—Our prayer meeting and Sunday school are progressing nicely.—We all enjoyed Rev. Kitchen's meeting to the highest degree.—John Martin and family have returned from Texas. They report a fine time, but they seem to be enjoying life here first rate.—John Hall, from Dry Fork, entertained quite a number of young people Monday night at J. W. Jones's.—Joel Lake defended W. S. Hellard in the recent case between Hellard and Elder Jones in Squire Hammond's court, when Hellard came clear.—James Rose is on the sick list.—Mrs. Sallie Hellard is better.—Remember the prayer meeting Wednesday night.—T. J. Lake has gone to Hamilton, O., to get money to pay hands for logging on Horse Lick creek.—Archie Bundy and Mrs. Susan F. Bundy have moved into their new home, just across the way from R. F. Jones.—Roy Drew made a flying visit to Berea Sunday.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE.

Feb. 5.—We are having fine winter weather now, and farmers have started up business for the present year hauling their tobacco to market. Hemp breaking, too, has started up, and some are turning the sod. The wheat crop is looking poor for the warm winter we have had.—Jem Nave has bought a portion of Elias Smith's farm at \$30 per acre, a good bargain for Mr. Smith.—Tompe Ramsey sold his farm at Manse. It went as high as a cat's back in a tobacco barn, \$80 an acre. Miss Annie Cohen was the purchaser.—Richard Kimbrell visited his sister, Mrs. J. G. Clark, last week and attended the Ramsey sale at Manse.—Miss Pearl Booin, of Wood's View, has been visiting her aunt, Rhoda Wylie, of Wallaceton, for the past week.—Miss Adie Booin and Mrs. Loris Nave visited their grandfather, John Booin, last Thursday.—Mrs. Jem Nave and daughter Len have been visiting down on Buckeye for the past week.—R. C. Booin and family visited J. C. Napier, of Point Level, last Sunday.—Mrs. J. G. Clark visited Mrs. Jem Nat Allen last Wednesday.—Mrs. R. C. Booin spent Monday with Mrs. J. G. Clark.—Miss Nell Pike and sister, from near Lancaster, visited Mrs. R. C. Booin last Thursday. Miss Pike has put in an application for the Wood's View Spring school.—Everybody seems to be enjoying good health in this com-

munity at the present. Hard times for the doctors and druggists.—The Misses Susie and Eve Merrymans, who have been visiting in Illinois for the past few weeks, have returned home.—Mrs. John Henry and her father, of Point Level, visited her sister, Mrs. George Allen, last Thursday.—A few of us met last Sunday at Level Green and organized a Sunday school, with Brother W. M. Wells as superintendent. Everybody come that possibly can to help make this a good school. We owe this to our God and our families and ourselves.—Joe Wylie and family and Joe Booin and family visited R. C. Booin yesterday.—Every one should read the Citizen.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

NOONE.

Jan. 30.—Willie Kneekles, of Fall Lick, died January 19, and was buried at Scaffold Cane graveyard on the 21.—Rev. J. W. Lambert of this place is working for the Round Stone Land Company at Conway.—Mrs. Susa Wren, who has been very sick for several days, is some better at this writing.—J. B. Coyle went to Berea Sunday to see his family who are spending the winter in Berea.—Mrs. Nannie Abney of Disputanta visited her niece, Mrs. Etta Lambert, last week.—Rev. J. W. Lambert and family visited J. R. Richmond, of Scaffold Cane, last Sunday.—Mrs. Temple Martin visited Mrs. Etta Lambert last Thursday.—Sam Lambert, of this place, went to Mt. Vernon on business this week.—Miss Nora Coyle was at home from Berea a few days last week.—It looks as though there would be a wedding in our neighborhood right away.—C. C. Drew goes to see his girl every night and Sunday too.

ILLINOIS NEWS.

TESCOLA, ILL., Feb. 2.

To the Editor of The Citizen

We are having fine weather here; everything is fine here except the muddy roads.

W. C. Martin is called to Double Lick, Ky., to see his father and mother, who have been sick for some time.

Farmers here are oiling up their machines, thinking of Spring work.

Charley Albin is talking of leaving his farm and going to town to go into business.

William Dickey is moving to his farm near Garrett, Ills.

Bourbon, Ills., is a very nice village; it has one school, one church and no saloons, but several up-to-date stores.

J. C. McGuire's fine saddle horse fell with him the other day, in this black mud, and threw him into a barbed wire fence. Fortunately Mr. McGuire was not seriously hurt.

J. W. Martin, Jr., took his coon dog and gun and went hunting Friday night. He caught three coons, but the fourth coon his dog treed in a tree hanging over the Oakaw river. Both coon and dog fell into the river and there the better-winded coon drowned the dog. In the course of the fight J. W. lost his gun and axe.

Berea Graduates in West Virginia.

Word has been received from the Berea contingent at Morgantown, W. Va. There are now six ex-Bereaites at that place, four attending West Virginia University and Mr. L. C. Hinman and wife reside here. Mr. L. C. Hinman is manager for the morning daily, the Morgantown Chronicle, and has had great success since taking up that office. He is building or rather has already built a two-story house, into which he and his wife have moved.

Thomas Leahy, H. M. Ernst, Clark Hinman and George Pow are the former Berea students who are now in West Virginia University. This is Mr. Pow's first year, but the second year for the others. Leahy and Ernst take degrees next year in the civil engineering course and Mr. Pow after next in the same course. C. F. Hinman takes an A. B. degree this year and year after next a degree in electrical engineering. All four are reported as making good standing in their classes, although scholarship is very high in West Virginia University. Leahy at tackle, Ernst at full-back and Hinman at half-back have been upon varsity foot-ball team two years and next year Leahy will be captain of the foot-ball team. Ernst is manager of the basket-ball team, and Hinman is captain of the track team for this spring and has just been elected to the presidency of the Athletic Association. This last office and that of the foot-ball captaincy are two of the highest honors in school.

All four young men are working

GET MARRIED

You have more than enough money to furnish your house if you

Buy From Chrisman

If you are already married you will save money by buying at

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R. H. CHRISMAN

TELEPHONE No. 26

and paying their own expenses and are doing it very easily, although expenses here are twice as great as in Berea.

They say money does not make people happy. Try a box of



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All calls promptly attended to night and day.

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Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

WORMS



almost invariably due to pin worms. Children haven't the strength to combat their ill and indispositions without the aid of some reliable medicine.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

is an unfailing, harmless and absolute cure for worms, stomach and bowel troubles, and can be used as freely for either baby or the bigger child, as for full grown folks.

If your child seems indisposed, feverish, fretful, peevish, and all out of sorts, these are symptoms of worms. One dose of DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN as directed, the dejected condition will soon give way to health and vigor.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write today.

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For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr. BERE A, KY.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

Real Estate

IS ON THE RUN.

I have just sold one farm of 100 acres and now have another of 130 acres adjoining the one sold. Two miles from Berea College, 30 acres in timber, the rest cleared. This land is worth \$20 an acre but I will sell it for \$12.50. Very good house, good barn, good water. This is a bargain. Call at once on.

J. P. BICKNELL, Berea, Ky.

Pure Maple Syrup.

Any one desiring to have pure maple syrup delivered to them, about March 10, at \$1.10 per gallon, should order at once of C. F. Canfield. At present have orders amounting to 90 gallons.

C. H. & D. Monon

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Farms!

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Get a home while you can in the beautiful Blue Grass Region of Central Kentucky, where we have the best of Schools, Churches, and Society.

I have the following farms for sale, all well located, and good to choice Blue Grass land in Madison Co., Ky. These are not only good homes but are good investments as well.

Stock Farm, 550 acres.....	\$45 per Acre
Stock Farm, 320 acres.....	100 per Acre
Good Farm, 158 acres.....	7000, Net
Good Farm, 111 acres.....	3000, Net
Good Farm, 106 acres.....	30 per Acre
Good Farm, 201 1/2 acres.....	50 per Acre
Small Farm, 27 1/2 acres.....	1000, Net
Good Farm, 297 acres.....	20,000, Net
Small Farm, 80 acres.....	1300, Net
Good Farm, 165 acres.....	1650, Net
Small Farm, 36 acres.....	1000, Net
Good Farm, 147 acres.....	4000, Net
Small Farm, 52 1/2 acres.....	65 per Acre
Small Farm, 62 1/2 acres.....	60 per Acre
House and large Lot, 3 1/2 acres.....	375, Net
Good Farm, 208 acres.....	4000, Net
Small Farm, 58 acres.....	800, Net

And many more desirable Homes, well located, near to best Schools and Churches, and in good communities. Come to me; I can suit you in a good Farm. Both the buyer and the seller are always pleased in my sales. I have done \$45,000 of business in the past year in this county.

The prices for the property in my hands run in proportion to the quality of the land and the improvements on the same. Some of the finest Houses and barns and the best land in Madison County, Ky., are represented in this list. Your business is solicited,

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